The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,447—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th Oct
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd „
* HYDASPES	2984	500	S. Bason	30th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th „
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd „
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, an NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H. P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December 1888.	

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 27th October, 188 .
STURA...	..	..	„ 17th Nov. „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 188 .

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November, at 4 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 3 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 14th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Captain Dettfson, sails as above on MONDAY, the 29th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy being necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY 25th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY 25th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,825	On or about 31st October 1888

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS CARDS.

AN ENTIRELY NOVEL SERIES.

WE have given great attention to our Collection, which will surpass any former year.

Inspection is Solicited.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

TREACHER and CO. beg to call attention to the SUPERIOR QUALITY of the IRON BEDSTEADS they are now importing, complete with Tent Tops and Rods for Mosquito Curtains, Brass Mounted, Japanned Black.

SINGLE BEDSTEADS, size 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in Price Rs. 25 to Rs. 55.

DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, size 6ft. 3in. by 5ft. Price Rs. 55.

CHILDREN'S IRON COTS.—JAPANNED BLACK, size 5ft. by 3ft. Price Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 50.

BABIES' BASSINETTE COTS, with hanging wire Bassinette, which enables them to be rocked with but little exertion, Brass Mounted, Japanned Black or Enamelled White. Price Rs. 30.

FOLDING IRON INVALID OR HOSPITAL COTS, with Double Woven Wire Mattress, size 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. Price Rs. 50.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARTER'S READING MACHINES,

SUITABLE FOR LITERARY MEN, INVALIDS, &c.,

CONSISTING of adjustable Table Lamp and Peg Stand, on a Fancy Ornamental Brass Telescopic Stand.

Price Rs. 50, each.
Ditto ditto smaller size.
Rs. 45, each.

Fancy Brass Reading Desk for Table.......Rs. 16, each
Fancy Oak and Brass Reading Desk for Table 18, „
Fancy Brass Music or Newspaer Racks.
Rs. 12 and Rs. 12-8, each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER,

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP & Co.'s

BLOOD MIXTURE,

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s

CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"Not for an age, but for all time."

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of affusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.

Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness ; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.

The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-9 and Rs. 2-8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S REVOLVERS

Are a useful Companion to have.

				Rs.
Army and Navy Regulation Pattern, Self-extracting, Rebounding Hammer, Six-Chambered, Blued Steel Barrel, ·450 bore			each	86
Ditto	ditto	Plated	„	91
Ditto	ditto	·455 bore, Blued	„	100
Ditto	ditto	Plated	„	105
Ditto	ditto	New Regulation ·476 bore, Blued	„	105
Ditto	ditto	ditto Plated	„	110
Royal Irish Constabulary Revolver, Six-Chambered, Blued Steel Barrel, ·450 bore			„	40
Ditto	ditto	Plated	„	44
Ditto	ditto	Blued, ·455 bore	„	47
Ditto	ditto	Plated „	„	52½
British Bull-Dog Revolver, ·450 bore, Blued			„	39
Ditto	ditto	Plated	„	44
Colt's Pocket Pistol, ·410 Rim Fire			„	27
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,	&c.,	

Cases, Fittings, and Pouches for all the above at a Moderate Charge.

(*Send for Illustrated Catalogue.*)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SADDLERY AND STABLE GEAR

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
BRIDLES, Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth, Pony and Watering Bridles	from	7	8	to	20	0
DRIVING BITS, Best polished steel, Liverpool Sliding Bar and Ring Snaffles, well twisted mouths	from	4	8	to	13	0
RIDING BITS, Snaffles, Pelham, Pelham Lady's Curb Ring Bradoon	from	6	0	to	12	0
HEAD COLLARS, with non-corrosive links and buckles	from	2	8	to	5	8
KNEE-CAPS, Kersey and Leather	from	5	0	to	6	0
MARTINGALES, Leather covered or plated	from	3	8	to	7	4
REIN-HOLDERS, Patent Leather	from	3	0	to	3	8
SADDLE GIRTHS, Cotton and Wool, all Wool, best Cord, FitzWilliam or Melton	from	3	0	to	10	0
SADDLE CLOTHS, Best Woven Felt	from	4	0	to	7	8

WHIPS, DRIVING TANDEM, BUGGY, TONGA, RIDING AND HUNTING SPURS, DRIVING REINS, STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS, CURRY COMBS, LAMPS, &c.,
DOG COLLARS, MUZZLES, SLIPS, LEADS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.
VETERINARY MEDICINES AND INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WINE OF SAINT RAPHAEL.

"St. Raphael is not only as palatable as the finest desert wines, but it is free from the burning of alcoholic liquids, and from the bitter and harsh flavor of the preparations of quinine. It is smooth and rich to the palate, moderately sweet, cordial to the stomach. In these qualities it is on a par with the finest growths of France and Spain. But it certainly takes the first place among the wines recommended as tonic and strengthening."

"Among the resources of hygiene and of the materia medica, there is, perhaps, no substance more frequently employed than wine ; nor is there any which is employed with more indifference, with less precaution as to its most variable composition and widely differing effects."

"For ordinary use," says the learned professor, "good French wines, mixed with a due proportion of water, are wisely chosen ; but for therapeutic purposes the preference will be given to a wine richer in tannin. In this point of view, none can be placed above St. Raphael. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring strength that has been lowered by disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

Per dozen Rs. 24.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, and Byculla Bridge, BOMBAY. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, POONA.

JUST LANDED

HATS ! HATS ! ! HATS ! ! !

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Rs. 9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR the convenience of Visitors and others, PHILLIPS and Co. have fitted up a DARK ROOM,
At their FORT ESTABLISHMENT;
And it will be available during the usual business hours.

SENSITISED PAPER.
Freshly prepared to order.
Any Quantity can be had at a Day's Notice.

The New Combined Lenses and Instantaneous Shutters,
With and without the New Iris Diaphragms.
MANY NOVELTIES IN STOCK.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„	„	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„	„	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„	„	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„	„	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	„	1	0
Seltzer Water	„	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	„	1	0
Ginger Ale	„	1	0
Raspberryade	„	1	0
Aërated Water	„	0	12
Potash Water	„	0	12
Lithia Water	„	1	8
Vichy Water	„	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms Annas 4 each

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY,
G. I. P. RY. INSTITUTE, PAREL.
FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1888.

THE Programme will commence at 9 o'clock (B.T.) with an Original Farce by JOHN MADDISON MORTON, Esq., entitled

"TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5."

Song .....The Soldier's Good Bye...Mr. C. R. Hawkins.
Song .....Selected ....Mrs. W. T. Hart.
Song .....The Storm Fiend ......Mr. W. T. Lamb.

To be followed by the Screaming Farce by CONWAY EDWARDS, Esq.,
Entitled, "DREADFULLY ALARMING."
The Whole to Conclude with a Dance.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—Re. 1.
Hon. Secy., Mr. A. C. SCOTT.

Tickets may be had of the Hon. Secy., any of the Committee, or at the Door.

A FAST running STEAM-CUTTER, called "Woodlark," fitted with a new Boiler complete. A splendid opportunity for Rajahs and Chiefs for excursions and trips in Lakes and Rivers. For Price and further particulars apply at

MESSRS. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Next door to *Times of India* Office, Bombay.
Dated 24th October, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dates per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER KURSONDAS VULUBHDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

DHARAMSEY SOONDERDAS and LUCKHMIDAS VALJEE, Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.
K. F. MODY,
The 23rd day of October, 1888.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

COOKING STOVES
AND HOUSEHOLD KITCHENERS,
With Pots, Pans and Piping Complete.
Particulars on application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c.,
Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WARMING STOVES
For Cold Latitudes,
Complete with Elbows and Piping,
Rs. 25, 30 and 35 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"THE DISTRICT" TUB,
GALVANIZED IRON
Swivel Handles, Hooped and Strapped.
Rs. 8, 10, 12 and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-EIGHT"
MIXTURE.
NEUBERG'S "1888" SMOKING MIXTURE,
A rare Combination of the Fragrant Weed.
Pipe Smokers please Note.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OFFICERS'
"SERVICE CANTEENS"
AND LUNCHEON BASKETS.
THE MOST COMPLETE OUTFITS OF THEIR KIND

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN BENT WOOD
FURNITURE,
SPECIAL FEATURES:—Light, strong, cool, comfortable, elegant.
Illustrated Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OLD JUDGE
SMOKING TOBACCO,
FIRST SHIPMENT just opened out.
"Seldom equalled. Never excelled."

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FELT HATS, just arrived, all the LEADING SHAPES and Colours.
THORPE & Co.,
Military Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE on Palli Hill, vacated by Mr. Wright. Rent on lease Rs. 120 per mensem. Address, No. 444, *Gazette* office.

ALBUMS in PLUSH and LEATHER, a nice assortment to select from also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Hand Bags, Companions, Blotters, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P., Edin, &c., late of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, 93, Frere Road. (Close to the European General Hospital.)

WANTED, for the Alexandra Hotel, an experience hardy working BUTLER, one that has managed an Hotel, &c., and able to control Servants. Salary liberal.

WANTED an ENGINEER who has had experience in the erection of Horizontal Compound Tandem Steam Engines, to erect an Engine in connection with a mill now building in Bombay. Applications giving references and stating previous occupation with monthly salary required, to be addressed to "SECRETARY" care of this paper.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this paper.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BOILERS.—Old and new, for SALE, can be seen at work at the Coorla Mills. For particulars apply to the "MANAGER."

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* office.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

JUST RECEIVED Black and Brown FELT HATS of Superior Quality, Latest Fashion and Light in Weight, made by a New Maker.—ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOLDING CAMP COTS.—For Sportsmen Military and Civil Officers, and every one who has to travel and live under Canvas. Rs. 24 each.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th November next, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., consisting of augurs, bolts and nuts, bridge cylinders, casks, packing cases, driving belt, files, firebars, grind stones, plate, plain glasses, wooden holders, wooden pile engine, rails, coil keys, spring balances, theodolite, timber, scrap iron and steel tyres, tents, ferrules, steel wheel, waggon, iron work, carriage traversers, copper reflectors, India-rubber, iron, steel and leather scraps, &c., and miscellaneous other articles.

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF HINGES, BRACKETS, HANDLES, NAILS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., at the Mill premises, Tank Bunder—

A quantity of brass hinges, brackets, escutcheons, door handles, castors, window arms, chair nails, buttons, hat railings, &c., in small lots to suit purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, October 26, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m.. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the old *Times of India* Office, on account of the concerned, several consignments of English goods just imported, consisting of iron bedsteads of various sizes and description, children's perambulators, wrought iron fire-proof safes with Chubb's locks, hanging and wall lamps of various sorts, glassware, crockery, dessert services, flower pots, candlesticks, &c., also French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Macropolo's premises, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. W. Fern, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

5 bales grey shirtings,
5 ,, ,, dhoties
12 cases each 60 pieces gagrapats.
7 ,, Prints.
2 ,, T red twill.
3 ,, white jaconets.
20 bales grey twist.

The effects of the late Mr. J. McGregor, consisting of round table, easy chairs, iron cot, wearing apparel, books, leather portmanteaux, steel trunk, cabinet markers, tool chest with tools complete, a D. B., B. L., C. F. gun by Water Locke in case, silver openfaced watch by Thomas McNill, &c.

By order of Juga Lalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Luxamon Bapoojee and Padmanath Luxmonjee, diamond ring, pearl earring, gold and silver ornaments, gold embroidered clothes, &c.

On account and at the risk of A. H. Ebrahim—J. S.—76-100. 25 cases each 10 gross Watches.

By order of the Administrator General.

1 Brilliant rose ring belonging to the estate of the late Hassum Moosa.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba by order of the concerned.

30–215 221-22—3 cases China Dolls.

On account of Ebrahimjee Ismaljee

E E—76 67—4 cases white cotton braids.
V W B 918—1 case coloured cotton braids.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria, with Morocco lining.
1 ,, double-seated brougham.
1 ,, mail-phaeton.
1 ,, landau

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Chalet, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned, mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese flower jars and card trays, a full sized bagatelle table with balls and cues, hanging lamps, an English-built single seated office brougham in good order, with a powerful grey Persian horse and set of harness, grain and grass cutting machines, cow with calf, gentleman's saddle &c., the property of T. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of G. JACOB, Esq., C.S.—
1 grey country-bred mare, 15-3, goes in saddle.

The property of another gentleman.—
1 handsome and light circular fronted miniature brougham, with patent brake and patent ventilator, in very good order, by Windower and Co., London.
1 handsome and nearly new light victoria, by Windower and Co., London.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of old brass, iron, and steel, leather pieces, leather cuttings, wheels and axles, &c., &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND CO.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For absolute sale by Public Auction by Bernard Ruaritch, Bookseller, London. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, at 2-30 p.m.

The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co., a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 26th October, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of T. CANAVAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built park phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog cart.
1 ,, ,, office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 flea bitten grey Arab horse.
1 lady's saddle and one gentleman's saddle.
1 strong second hand landau,
1 strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2¼, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong light wheel dog cart, in very good order.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 42 and 43 Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Yacht Club, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Thana Jail made carpets, &c., the property of Edmund Mitchell, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 13th Novr. next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Chumery House, at the end of Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany, full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., a handsome mahogany and cut iron frame, grand square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks patent duplex, hanging, and table kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built pony cart, sets of harness, gentleman saddles, &c., &c., the property of W. M. LAIDLAW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 26, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

Sale of a large quantity of remaining building materials, consisting of iron and wooden girders, doors, windows, rafters, planks, &c. &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will resume sale from Lot No. 301, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms, near the New Secretariat, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 26, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Retailed at Wholesale price.
COOKING STOVES, COOKING STOVES.
For Wood or Coal Fuel.
"ADRESS," "VICTORESS," "FORTESS."

This admirable new pattern has been designed on latest improved principle specially made to suit families.

Illustrated catalogues and price list to be had on application.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms—

On account of whom it may concern.

An invoice of handsome Marble clocks and timepieces, suitable for halls and drawing-rooms.

An invoice of Austrian bentwood furniture, containing arm and without arm chairs, rocking and folding chairs, sofas, &c.

2 cases bevelled glass mirrors.
5 cwts. extracted honey in 56 lbs. tins, 288, 2 lbs. tins do.
1 case perambulators single.
1 case Kennery birds' cages.
40 pieces broad cloth.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay October 26, 1888.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1889,
TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will take place on the 16th February, 1889, when Prizes, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs.125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinchli Show for 1889.

PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from No. 40, Forbes Street to 23, 25 and 27 Mangesh Senoy Street (or Holi Chuckla) and that the Agency of the Company has been transferred to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOVERDHUNDASS GOCULDASS TEJPAL & Co.
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th October 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st November, 1888, a TERMINAL CHARGE OF 6 PIES PER MAUND, will be made upon Goods carried between Two Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 3 pies per maund upon Goods Booked between a Station on any other Railway and a Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terminal charge is in addition to the mileage rate. The payment of this additional charge to the Southern Mahratta Railway, does not exempt owners of Goods from terminal charges made by other Railways upon Goods sent from or to stations on such Railways, to or from Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, nor does it cover cost of Loading or Unloading Goods which are carried at rates under which these services are performed by senders and consignees respectively.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1888.

FOR SALE.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

ONE Tangye's Coupled, 16 N H P Engine, Two High Pressure Cylinders, each 9" dia. 18" stroke, "G" pattern—with two governors, feed-pump, and fly-wheel, 5'-6" dia. for 9" belt.

ALSO

ONE, 20 N H P High Pressure Engine, Cylinder, 14" dia. 28" stroke, complete with feed-pump and fly-wheel.

Apply to
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

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HUNGARIAN WINES.

THESE Wines are imported, by us, direct from the Growers, their Brands are favourably known for their Physical Qualities, and have been recommended by the medical men.

Carlowitz Fine Old Per Dozen Quarts Rs. 23, Pints Rs. 12.
Carlowitz ,, ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 11

MARSALA.

Woodhouse and Co.'s Marsala is recommended by medical men to invalids and persons of weak digestion in preference to other Wines.

Per Dozen Quarts, Rs. 18.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
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ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
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A LIFE POLICY.
For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates
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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Per Month.

At	age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
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,,	,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,,	,,	40	,, 32-6-4

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
UBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
ESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND...................................£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 11, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion	8 As. a line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p. m.
Band, Gloster Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Venetia (s), arrived yesterday from Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED—H. M. S. Crocodile, for Portsmouth; Paohumba (s), Karachi; Lycia (s), Liverpool; and Bryn Glas (s), Marseilles.

BURGLARY.—The house of Joseph Jacob on the Bhendy Bazaar Road was broken into on Wednesday evening, and cash and apparel to the value of Rs. 49 were stolen.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Prevost, Cobbold, and Capt. Hodgkinson, vs. White.—Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.) Messrs. Graham, Lock, and Nathan. Play to commence at 4-45 p.m.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A lad, aged 6 years, named Escunder Muttee, while attempting to run across the Bellasis Road on Wednesday evening, was knocked down and run over by a carriage, and had his left leg fractured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this Institution during the month of September, 1888, was 897, consisting of 520 males, 237 females, and 140 children; out of which 638 were Hindoos, 252 Parsees, 5 Musalmans, and 2 Christians. The daily average being 29·9.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jaina, woman, aged 20 years. It appears that about 5-30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, deceased, while endeavouring to light a fireplace by pouring kerosine-oil over it, it blazed up and set her clothes on fire, burning her about the body. She was removed to hospital, where she died at 11 o'clock the same night. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Parel, touching the death of Luximon Poonajee, a mill labourer aged 40 years. He had been suffering from fever for the past twelve days, and was delirious at times. He had been missed since 9 p.m., on Tuesday. On a search being instituted his body was found floating in a tank near the police station, at Parel, yesterday morning. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide while in a state of delirium from fever.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock, under the conductorship of Mr. C. Barthmann, band-master:—

Overture	La, Circassienne	Auber.
Valse	Novellen	Gung'l.
Selection	The Sultan of Mocha	Cellier.
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss.
Selection	Sulivan's Operas	Winterbottom.
Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KHANDALLA SANATARIUM.—With the sanction of Army Head-quarters, the Khandalla Sanitarium will be occupied from the 1st proximo. The following troops will be sent to Khandalla on the above date:—2nd Durham Light Infantry.—One company under Command of Major, Captain, or experienced Subaltern who will command the Sanitarium. The men in this Company who are fit for duty are to be kept at head-quarters—their places being filled up by men from other companies—requiring change. The Non-Commissioned officers Staff duties of the Sanitarium to be performed by the Non-Commissioned officer of the Company. Roy l Fusiliers.—23 Men. Conservancy and water establishment will accompany each detachment See section 6, para 6, Bombay Barrack Regulations.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Mubaruk Abdoola and five other Mahomedans were yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P Ryan, with disorderly behaviour in a public thoroughfare, in Falkland Road, on the night of Tuesday last. Mr Gilbert, of Messrs. Payn, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of the accused, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Rhymut, woman. It appeared the first accused and the woman, Rhymut, were living together as man and wife, and recently she left him and went to live with her mother and nephew in Falkland Road. On the night in question the first named with the other five accused, armed with sticks, went to the house of Rhymut's mother and asked the women Rhymut to go with him as she was his wife. She declined. He asked the mother to persuade her to go with him, but she declined to interfere. Thereupon accused dragged her out of the house; and on some of the neighbours interfering, Mubaruk and the others belaboured them. They were all convicted, Mubaruk being fined Rs. 20 and the others Rs. 10 each.

INSTITUTION AND INDUCTION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.—On Thursday, October 11th, at the Celebration in St. Thomas' Cathedral, the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston was instituted and inducted as Archdeacon of Bombay, in the place of the Venerable F. L. Sharpin, who resigned his Chaplaincy and the Archdeaconry on the 30th September. After the Nicene Creed, the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, led Mr. Johnston to the Bishop, who was seated in his chair on the south side, within the altar rails, and, in accordance with the form of Institution in the Indian dioceses, the Bishop took the letters of institution in his hand, the Archdeacon also having hold of the same, and the latter kneeling, the Bishop said, "By these letters we do admit and institute you, the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, in the Archdeaconry and Archidiaconal dignity of Bombay, and do invest you with all the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging." The Chaplain then conducted the Archdeacon to his chair on the north-side, outside the altar rails, and said: "Venerable Sir,—By authority of the mandate of the Right Reverend Louis George, Bishop of Bombay, I do now induct you, the Reverend Charles Francis Harding Johnstone, as the Archdeacon of Bombay, by placing you in possession of this chair and seat, to the Archdeaconry and Archidiaconal dignity of Bombay belonging, and by the last Archdeacon thereof possessed and used." The Archdeacon then took his seat, and the service continued.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs L Lincke
Mr Wicks
Mr J Mackinnon
Mr Greenman

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Nutter
Mr R Reeve
Capt L G Oliver
Mr P Nurassima Charrier
Mr M Armo Modelly

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Hugh Rowlands
Miss Thom
Mrs Mackenzie
Mr H R Stuart
Mr Asquith

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, 2nd November, 1888.

FOR LONDON.—Col and Mrs H Wintle, and two Misses Wintle; Rev and Mrs Sandys; Rev and Mrs A H Wright; Mrs C P Haymer; Mr and Mrs Johns and 3 infants; Mrs Brig s, Mrs Vansittart Mackay and infant; and Miss Whitty.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs Vibart, and infant; Capt H W Young; Mrs We-tland and child; Mr A T Freund; Mr Bay ey; Miss Ham; Mrs Harvey James; Mr J W Wright; Mr J M Rennie; Mr and Mrs J B Broddow; Mr W H D'Oyley; and Mr and Mrs Nungent.

The s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 9th November, 1888.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Crombie; and Mr A Bulkley.

The s. s. Arcadia, Captain W. B. Andrews, 16th November, 1888.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Marsden; Miss A M Kelly; Miss M Coutts; Miss E Coutts; Col and Mrs Marshall and child; Mrs and Miss Venables; Miss A cher; Mrs and Miss Sanford; Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan; Col F oddington; and Miss Sha.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr M Moses; Mr and Mrs Young; and the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Ross and two Misses Ross.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at time oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicines possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

THE POLICE AND THE PARSEE YOUTHS.

THE case in which several Parsee youths were charged, at the instance of Superintendent MacDermott, with disorderly behaviour in the public street, outside the Fort Police Court premises, was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. There were seven defendants at first; but two of them were discharged during the hearing of the case, this being the fifth hearing, Mr. Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee appeared for Bejonjee Dosabhoy, the first defendant; Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee for Cowasjee Eduljee, the third defendant; the second having been discharged; Mr. Ardesir Kapadia for the fourth defendant, Perozsha Cowasjee; Mr. Sealy for the fifth defendant, Muncherjee Pestonjee; and Mr. S. M. Kanga for Rustomjee, Manockjee, the seventh defendant; the sixth, a Parsee priest, having been discharged.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, in addressing the court on behalf of the third defendant, remarked that the discharge of the second defendant, a highly-connected youth, showed that the arrests in this case had been made haphazard. The real offenders had escaped; and innocent, youthful on-lookers were apprehended just as they came to hand. Had the arrests been made by European police officers, like Mr. MacDermott or Mr. Brewin, their evidence would have carried considerable weight; but in this instance, the evidence was confined to fussy native policemen, the uppermost idea in whose minds was to secure a conviction. Such police evidence was always received with caution in all parts of the world; and the learned counsel trusted that his Worship would excercise his discretion in rejecting the evidence in view of the improbabilities of the case. The only evidence against the defendant was that of two native policemen; and the learned counsel submitted that it was unreliable.

Mr. Sealy, on behalf of the fifth defendant, urged that what occurred on the occasion in question was simply the gathering of a crowd at the chowkey where something sensational was taking place. This occurred daily within their experience; and the duty of the police was simply to keep back the crowd. Where there was a crowd, there was necessarily a little hustling. The European superintendant having said "puckarao" the native policemen set to arresting whoever came to their hands. No offence had been committed by any of the defendants beyond being in a crowd near the police chowkey; but Mr. Sealy urged that, if it was an offence, it was, within their experience, one that was committed daily near every police chowkey in the city, where people were attracted by any sensational case; but it was not deemed necessary to make arrests. The people were simply kept back and told to disperse. That was what should have been done in this case also. Having, made the arrests, however, the native policemen, knowing that they were not justified in making them, had put their heads together and had concocted a case against each of the defendants, which was wholly false and absurd upon the face of it. There was not a single tittle of evidence to show that any force was used; and Mr. Sealy challenged the Public Prosecutor to contradict him on this point if he could. The policemen of their own motion had not made a single arrest, because they saw, or thought they saw, no offence committed, until Mr. MacDermott came down with a stick in his hand, and waving it in the air, said to the policemen "puckerao, puckerao." That was the talisman which set the policeman into motion; they then fell upon the crowd of sight-seers, and arrested whoever they could lay their hands upon. Under the circumstances, Mr. Sealy felt sure his Worship would hold with him that no offence had been committed by any of the defendants, and that the proper course for the police to have pursued was simply to have kept back the crowd and to have told them to disperse.

Mr. Sealy called a witness on behalf of his client.

Adurjee Ruttonjee said he lived in Sir Jamsetjee's family house in Hornby Row, and remembered that, on the evening there was a crowd near the police chowkey, he saw the defendant, who was employed as a servant in the house, standing in the verandah. Hearing a cry of hurrah, the defendant got down and went near the police chowkey, and in a minute more he was arrested. A police sepoy came to tell them of it; and witness thereupon went to the chowkey.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the seventh defendant, said that his client and the second defendant were returning on the evening in question from the Bandstand. Seeing a crowd in the footpath, and with a view to avoid it, they got down into the public road and had proceeded as far as Sir Jamsetjee's house, near the railings of which they were arrested. The seventh defendant was not in the crowd.

Manockjee Shapoorjee, the second defendant who had been discharged, was called as a witness on behalf of the seventh defendant. He said it was not true that the defendant was in the crowd or took any part in the disturbance. When taken to the chowkey, the defendant said: "It is a disgrace to the police that people are arrested without any reason," and asked why he was arrested. The answer he received was that Mr. MacDermott raised up his stick to strike him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.—We saw a crowd of about twenty persons near the chowkey, and we were slowly passing on and talking. Several persons ran past us. Mr. MacDermott came up and struck me a blow in the face, and I bled from my nose, on which there was a swelling. The seventh defendant was also struck. We were taken into the chowkey and detained about three-quarters of an hour. I have never made any complaint about my being struck before a magistrate.

Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, on behalf of the first defendant, said he was sorry that so much of his Worship's time had been taken up by this trumpery case. The defendant was his cousin and he was so quiet, so inoffensive, and so sickly as his Worship could see, that nobody would ever believe the allegation that he would venture to assault a policeman. The karkoon was the only witness against his client. Mr. Pestonjee commented upon the evidence, and showed how glaring were the inconsistencies in the evidence against the defendant. Mr. Pestonjee did not blame Mr. MacDermott, he did not blame the police; they were excited owing to the disturbance, and they tried to arrest those whom they believed to have created it. It happened that the unoffending passers-by were unintentionally taken up. Defendant was with several other boys returning from his cricket club, and was taken up in the road. On being taken to the chowkey, he was kicked by Mr. MacDermott, and his turban was thrown off. His father, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and his brother, a solicitor of the High Court, went and saw him at the chowkey, and ascertained that the defendant was not concerned in the scuffle at all. He was simply passing along the road after the disturbance, and was arrested along with others.

Mr. Rustin Dosabhoy, Solicitor, High Court, a brother of the defendant, Mr. Hormusjeee Jehangir, Master of the Proprietary School, and other witnesses were examined on behalf of this defendant.

Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee, in addressing the court on behalf of the third defendant, said the police had so artfully got up the case that it was impossible for the ingenuity of any counsel to contradict the witnesses. Each of them undertook to identify one and one only of the defendants, leading them to infer that the eyes of each policeman were concentrated upon his man, and that they were blind to everything and everybody else around them. There was, however, not a tittle of evidence in corboration of the statements of any of the police witnesses. The evidence of the police was always to be received with caution and and suspicion, but in the peculiar circumstances of this case in which the police themselves were on their trial, the evidence was to be received with more than ordinary caution and suspicion. Having allowed the real culprits in the case to escape, the police had arrested whoever came to their hands. Having made a mistake, they unfortunately tried to persevere in it, and herin lay the unjustifiable character of the prosecution.

Mr. Smith, in replying upon the evidence, said the case was important in two respects. One was that it was not a case of every day occurrence; and the second was the allegation that the police had got up this false case against the defendants. It was an important question for his Worship to consider whether Mr. MacDermott and the native policeman had got up a series of false charges against the defendants. The policemen at the chowkey, one of whom only was in uniform, did not undertake the responsibility of arresting any of the crowd until the arrival of Mr. MacDermott. It was very probable that, but for the arrival of that officer, something serious would have occurred. There was some evidence to show that the fourth defendant was the ring-leader. It was absurd to say that the policemen, having received the order to arrest, passed by the real offenders who created the disturbance, and intentionally ran some distance and took up innocent persons who were quietly walking along the road. It was absurd to suppose that Mr. MacDermott would rush along the road and intentionally arrest and assault innocent, unoffending persons who were quietly walking along. The theory of the defence thus fell to the ground, and his Worship could see that the evidence for the prosecution was consistent throughout. The story regarding the bleeding nose and the swollen face had been put forward only that day. There was nothing to show that the police sepoys had perjured themselves, which could be the inference if the defendants were discharged. They had given a true, consistent, and honest account of what occurred in connection with the disturbance; and it was right that the defendants should be punished for taking a part in it.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, referred to the law bearing upon the offence with which the defendants were charged. The disorderly behaviour here consisted in this that, after a couple of drunken Parsees were taken into the station house, it was endangered by a mob of riotous Parsees, who created a scandalous disturbance, cried "hurrio, hurrio," whatever that might mean, swarmed up into the station verandah, assaulted the police with some severity, and generally behaved in a riotous, and disorderly manner. The Legislature had laid down in chapter 8 of the Penal Code a definition of what a disorderly and unlawful assembly meant. It was defined as an assembly of five or more persons with a common object to commit an offence. Was there a common object in this case? His Worship had no doubt upon the facts as they appeared in the evidence that the defendants with others formed an unlawful assembly as described in the Penal Code. Was any force or violence used in the prosecution of the common object? Undoubtedly in his Worship's opinion violence to the policemen was used. The evidence did not show that any formal order to the unlawful assembly to disperse was given. There were two essential points for the consideration of the court, namely, was there any disorder, and who comitted it? The evidence showed that there was a scandalous disorder at the police station in which the police were undoubtedly assaulted by a number of Parsees who were shouting and hurrioing. Mr. MacDermott, police superintendent, came down with a young man who happened to be with him, and whom he was perfectly justified in asking to assist him in the emergency which had arisen; and they did all they could to assist the policemen, and in doing so assaulted those who resisted. Some of the legal gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the defendants seemed to think that Mr. MacDermott was on his trial for what he had done; but in his Worship's opinion, it was almost scandalous to say so. Some gentlemen said that Mr. MacDermott had the audacity to arrest a relation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as if the world would come to an end if a relation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy happened to be arrested. His Worship thought Sir Jamsetjee himself would be the first person to laugh at such an idea. It was tried to be shown as if Mr. MacDermott had committed a crime in making the arrest. He did not arrest anybody; he simply superintended the arrest of members of the assembly who could be arrested. There was always a difficulty in making it perfectly clear who were the members of an unlawful assembly; and the judicial difficulty was to determine whether the persons who were arrested did take a part and what part in the disturbance. The police had in this case acted with great forbearance. They had got no broken heads; and his Worship was sorry for it. Had the police broken the heads of a few of those who committed the assault, as they would have been justified in doing, the difficulty of identification would have been lessened. As they had no broken heads, they must deal with the evidence as it was presented. The first defendant, Mr. Pestonjeee's client, might be very quiet, nervous, and weak, and yet all that was consistent with his having acted in the manner he was said to have done. He gave a policeman a blow in the back; and his Worship found him guilty of disorderly behaviour. Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee, for the third defendant, urged that the police had concocted a clever plan, that the police were on their trial, &c. His Worship did not consider this way of looking at the case was at all reasonable. He did not think Mr. Ardasir had made out any defence; and his client was also found guilty. As to the fourth defendent, his Worship did not doubt, that he was the ringleader as the Public Prosecutor had urged he was, that he acted in a most disorderly and insolent way; and that but for him, the row would not have occurred at all. It was on his account that all this disorder took place. His Worship saw nothing improper or wrong in each policeman confining his evidence to the man whom he had arrested. The second and sixth defendants had been given the benefit of a doubt and were discharged; but his Worship did not find the slightest fault with the police for arresting them, and possibly they might have been implicated in the scandalous disturbance. Had Mr. MacDermott ordered the door of the police station to be closed, they might have had twenty-one Parsees instead of seven as defendants in the case. As to the alleged contradictions in the evidence of the police witnesses, his Worship thought that they had told their story with perfect fairness, that their conduct had been quite justifiable, and that they had stood the legal battery remarkably well in their cross-examination.

Mr. Smith: I am instructed to call the court's attention to the previous conviction of the fourth defendant.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia: I am entitled to be heard on the point.

His Worship thought it was more desirable to say nothing about it, but to leave it where it was. This was a very serious offence. It was an offence that could not for one moment be tolerated. A matter of this sort might have been disposed of in half an hour. Had the legal gentlemen at the commencement put their heads together, and tendered an apology, and asked for leniency, the case could have been disposed of in half an hour; but they had chosen to take another course. His Worship thought the fourth defendant Perozsha Cowasjee's offence to be a very serious one, and sentenced him to fourteen days' simple imprisonment. The other defendants were each fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF BIKANER.

WE regret to announce the death, through dyspepsia, of Khan Bahadur Munshi Amin Muhamad, the Dewan and Vice-President of the Council of Regency of Bikaner, Rajputana, at his own residence at Bikaner. The deceased gentleman was a native of Kutch and the second son of Munshi Abba Miyan, at one time the Persian tutor to H. H. Rao Desalji, and subsequently his trusted and faithful councillor. Munshi Abba Miyan took great interest in educating his son, Amin, in Persian, for which he showed great aptitude, and when the first Gujarati school was opened by Rao Desalji in Bhuj under an able Gujarati scholar, lent by the British Educational Department to prepare native youths for the future administration of the country on the model of the British Government, he was one of those who was selected by his Highness. Within a short time he distinguished himself by his natural parts, and when his scholastic education, which was higher than that now given in the vernacular colleges of Gujarat for training teachers was completed, he was one of those selected by Rao Desalji for special training in the different branches of the administration. While he was thus acquiring practical knowledge of the working of the several departments, Dewan Biharilal, who had been specially called by Rao Desalji from Rajputana, and who was a good Persian and Sanskrit scholar, appointed him as his personal assistant in 1858. When Dewan Beharilal reverted to his former post in Rajputana, he recommended Munshi Amin Mahomed for the post of Dewan of the State of Sirohi. The deceased gentleman accepted the post, and having served there ably, returned to Kutch in 1866-67, when the late Rao Pragmalji appointed him Assistant Revenue Commissioner of Kutch. Here he had to deal with land questions and deciding revenue cases, in which he gave great satisfaction. He was again called by the Sirohi Durbar as Dewan, where his worth was highly appreciated. He served the Sirohi State four times in the capacity of Dewan, and when he last returned to Kutch, he was appointed to the responsible post of Mint Master by the Council of Regency. But he was not destined to stay long in Kutch. His fame had spread far and wide in Rajputana as an able administrator, and five years ago his services were requisitioned from the Kutch Council of Administration by the late Maharaja Dungarsingji of Bikaner, who had selected him as his Dewan to steer the State vessel through the troubled waters. The Thakore, the Brahmins, and other Girassias of Bikaner were very troublesome people, and he had to work hard and use all his tact to pacify and bring them over, in doing which he was ably supported by the political agents of the time. He at the same time introduced several reforms. Unfortunately, Maharaja Doongarsinji, who had called him from Kutch, died last year in August without a male issue, but the Government of India sanctioned the adoption of Kumar Gangasingji by the Rani Bairajbasaheb of Kutch, and appointed a Council of Regency during the minority of the young Maharaja, of which Munshi Amin Muhamad was made the vice-president. In recognition of his long, varied, and valuable services, the Government of India conferred on him on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee the title of Khan Bahadoor. The deceased was the first native of Kutch who was thus honoured by the Government. The deceased had earned the confidence and respect of the several Political Officers with whom he had come in contact whether in Bhuj, Sirohi, or Bikaner. He was able, intelligent, and hardworking, was ever most affable and obliging, and was a first-class Persian scholar and poet. His death is lamented by a large circle of friends and all those who knew him. He was fifty-five years of age when he died, and he leaves behind a son who holds a responsible post in the native State of Sirohi in Rajputana.

THE HINDU TEMPLE CASE.

A SUIT was brought in the High Court in August last by Gopalrao Luxmon, on behalf of himself and other worshippers and votaries of three Hindu temples in Bombay, against the Advocate-General and Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, for a declaration that the three temples were public, religious, and charitable properties of the Hindu community, and to restrain the second defendant from selling or disposing of, or dealing with the properties. The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell, with Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the second defendant. There was no appearance for the Advocate-General in his official capacity.

The case was heard for several days in August last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who, in delivering judgment last month, said the suit was instituted by the plaintiff, for himself and on behalf of the other worshippers and votaries of three Hindu temples in Bombay, namely, Hanooman or Marootee, at Piquet Road, Shree Ramjee and Marootee at Khetwady, and Vetal Marootee and Shree Ramjee, on the Shree Road at Malabar Hill, praying for a declaration that the three temples were public, religious, and charitable properties of the Hindu community in Bombay, that the second defendant in the suit, *viz*, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, might be restrained by an injunction of this Court from selling the properties, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, in execution of a decree against one Mohundass Radhikadass, on the ground of the same being Hindu religious and charitable properties, and that the decree of the late Supreme Court obtained by the late Luxumon Vinoba Kamala against Mohundass Radhikadass Bawa, Kurnanund Sudashivejee Parbhoo, and Succaram Gopaldass Bawa, on or about the 7th January, 1850, which had been assigned by Luxumon Viscoba Kanaat to the second defendant, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, on or about 1875, was inoperative as being barred by lapse of time, as also the attachment placed on the temple properties in execution of the Supreme Court's decree on or about 6th September, 1873. The Hon'ble Advocate-General was made a party to this suit, and his interests are identical with those of the plaintiff. After stating the relief prayed for by the plaintiff, his lordship went into the titles of the temples, which his lordship found to be different in each case. His lordship dealt first with the temple at Piquet Road:—According to the evidence of Dhurmajee Mahadas, who is a Government pensioner, and of the age of about 80, it appears that there was a small temple on the Esplanade near the Bori Bunder Station, but when the buildings on the Esplanade were removed by Major Cruikshank, a Government engineer, about 45 years ago, the idol in the temple on the Esplanade was also removed to its present site. It was placed under a small shed on the site next to the Old Sailors' Home given by the Government. The worshipping priest in charge of the former temple on the Esplanade was one Santookdass Bawa, whose disciple or Chella was the late Mohundass Radhikadass Bawa, the judgment debtor in the Supreme Court decree. The small shed on the new site was, after a few years, pulled down, and in its place a new permanent building was erected by means of subscription and donations given by the Hindu community. Purbhoos, Shenvis, Banias, and other castes of the Hindu community had contributed towards the building, which consists of a ground-floor and a storey above it. After the completion of the building it was dedicated to the idol of Marooti on a day when a consecration ceremony was performed in connection with the new building. This is proved by the evidence of Baba Moreshwer Pathuck, who was one of the priests who conducted the said ceremony. The age of this witness is about 78, and from his evidence and from that of the last witness, his lordship felt no doubt that the temple at Piquet Road had been built out of public subscriptions. Now looking into the manner in which the temple is used, ever since its erection to this day, his lordship stated that he had no doubt that it has been used freely at all times by all members of the Hindu community except low castes, such as Dheds and Mahars. They, however, were allowed to perform "dursaun" by standing outside, a fact which is admitted and conclusively proved by all witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Sokur Bapoojee, one of the interpretors of the High Court, says that the late Mohundass Bawa, against whom the decree was obtained, was a mere Pujari in charge of the temple when it was consecrated. This is confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Shamrao Padurung, a well known solicitor of this Court, who was instructed by certain members of the Hindu community to resist attempts made by the attaching creditor, Luximon Vinoba Kamat, to sell the temple since the attachment was placed. This is corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Bapujee Dinanath, an interpreter of the Small Cause Court, who has been frequently examined by this Court as an expert, and who has known this temple as a public one for the last forty years. All oral evidence, his lordship stated, adduced by the plaintiff proved beyond doubt that the temple at Piquet Road was a Hindu, religious, and public property. The second defendant had shown nothing to the contrary. As to the temple at Khetwady, the title to it is even different. Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, who was in the commencement instructed to resist the attempts of the attaching creditor to sell these religious properties as aforesaid, had the title deeds of this property handed to him many years ago. The ground on which the temple stands was purchased by one Bhuwani Ballaram Chowdry, for a sum of Rs. 25, and the deeds of sale of this land were entrusted to Mr. Shamrao by the late Juggonnath Morojee. The above sale deed is registered in the Collector's office, but the subsequent documents by which the temple and land was dedicated by the Bhuwani Ballaram to the Hindu public in the names of deities of Shree Ramjee and Marootee is missing. There is a chawl and open ground connected with this temple which form its appurtenances. From the evidence of Mr. Shamrao, his lordship was satisfied that there was a gift paper which was purported to be signed by Bhuwani Ballaram, and his lordship, therefore, allowed secondary evidence thereof to prove its contents by Mr. Shamrao. From his evidence, it is proved that the late Mohundass Radhikadass Bawa, was appointed Pujari of the temple and that the temple itself was dedicated as a charitable property. As regards the use of the temple, it is public, and open at all times as is proved by the evidence of Mr. Harrichund Padmundjee, a surveyor in the Public Works Department, and also by that of Gunput Pandurung, who is an old man and plan-maker. His lordship therefore found upon the evidence that the property at Khetwady was also a public, religious, and charitable property. Malabar Hill Temple—From the evidence of Govind Jeewanjee, who is an old man and a Government pensioner, and was formerly employed in the Army Clothing Department, it appears that the temple of Vithal Marootee and that of Shree Ramjee which is attached to it were built out of public subscription. The witness himself had paid Rs. 3 as his subscription for one of the buildings. He is coroborated by Bhasker Pootlajee. The strip of land on which the above temple and a Dhurumshalla attached to the same stand, belong to the family of the late Purshotum Pootlajee. The ground was dedicated by the members of that family in the name of the above deities for the worship of the Hindu public, as is proved by the evidence of Bhasker Pootlajee. The strip formed a part of a large piece of land which, with the exceptions of that strip was sold by that family to the Bombay Reclamation Company. Copy of the conveyance was produced from the Registrar's office and put in on behalf of the plaintiff. From the plan annexed to the conveyance it is proved that this particular strip was exempted from the ground sold to the Bombay Reclamation Company. His lordship was further satisfied by the evidence that the strip of land and the temples and Dhurumshalla erected thereon had been dedicated to religious purposes. There was no evidence to show that the late Mohundass had anything whatever to do with this property. His lordship was therefore of opinion that the property at Shri Road with its appurtenances, was public, charitable, and religious property. The fact that Mohundass was only a "Pujari" is further corroborated by his two schedules in the Insolvent Court. The first was filed in 1872 and subsequently dismissed, the second was filed in 1873. The second defendant relies upon the second schedule. From the schedule it appeared that Rs. 6,000 borrowed on a bond on which the suit was filed in the Supreme Court were not spent for the temple, but for another purpose. The insolvent says that for the above amount he only stood security for Curnanund Sudashivjee, who wanted that loan for the defrayal of costs in a suit which he had filed against the Government in the late Supreme Court. The records in the Municipal and Collector's offices go to prove that the properties in dispute were public and religious properties. The late Luxumon Vinoba Kamat and the present defendant made attempts to sell the properties under attachment, but they were all unsuccessful. There were also three attempts mada to sell the properties through the Official Assignee, and they had been likewise unsuccessful. There was a further point fatal to the second defendant's contention that he had a right to sell the properties, even assuming, that they belonged to the late Mohundass Bawa, because they are now vested in the Official Assignee. The said second petition for the Insolvency was filed on the 8th September, 1873, on which day the usual vesting order was issued. On this point his lordship referred to the decision of Mr. Justice Gibbs (*vide* X Bombay High Court Report, page 53, Insolvent Courts Act sec 86, and Indian Law Report XII, Bombay, page 43.) The writ of *fi fa* by virtue of which the attachment had been placed upon the properties in dispute by the Sheriff on the 8th September, 1873, was lodged in his office on the same day. After searching through proceedings of the late Supreme Court in the Prothonotary's office, his lordship found the original *fi fa*. From the endorsement as to the time when it was lodged in the Sheriff's office, it appeared to his lordship that the second petition must have been filed before the writ was lodged in the Sheriff's office, and that therefore the Official Assignee had priority against the sheriff with regard to the disputed properties. On this point his lordship referred to several English authorities and also to V. Bombay H. C. Report, page 23. Luximon Vinoba Kanaat says in his affidavit that the decree was revived in 1858 and also on the 10th February, 1870, but there was no evidence that a *sa fa* was issued before the issue of the *fi fa*. From the Prothonotary's certificate obtained by the plaintiff's attornies it would appear that there was no evidence that the *sa fa* was issued on the decree revived on the 10th February 1870. His lordship therefore held that the late Supreme Court's decree was not revived in 1870 as alleged by the second defendant. His lordship also held that the *fi fa* was not properly issued. In 1885 a summon was issued by the second defendant for execution of the decree, and the decree was then revived against the representatives of Mohundass Radhikadass, in consequence of which the Sheriff advertised the three temples for sale in October 1886. The Hindu community then petitioned for a stay of this sale. Mr Justice Scott made an order on the 8th November, 1886, staying the sale thus advertised on certain terms. Default was, however, made in giving security directed by the order of 8th November, 1886, and Mr. Justice Farran made an order on the 14th December following dismissing the petition of the claimants for investigation, which compelled the Hindu community to bring the present suit which was filed on 14th February, 1887. His lordship therefore found that the present suit was in time, as it was brought within twelve months from the 4th December, 1886, and was not barred by limitation as contended by the learned counsel for the defence. As regards the question of the costs of this, the second defendant had ample opportunities of knowing from previous proceedings that these were charitable properties belonging to the Hindu community before he adopted the proceedings in 1885. Consequently, his lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff in terms of the prayers contained in the plaint as above set forth, and directed the defendant, J. D. Wadia, to pay the costs of himself and those of the plaintiff and the first defendant, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. His lordship further directed that the amount deposited by the plaintiff with the Prothonotary in connection with the issue of the interim injunction herein be returned to the plaintiffs.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presided. There were present:—Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Lieut-Col. A. B. Portman, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Drs. Thomas Blaney and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Fresborn, R. Gilbert, Harold R. King, C. F. Underwood, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodur Thakersi Muljee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Karsandas Wallabdas, and Nuzzer Mahomed Futtehally.

"ENTIRELY OUT OF ORDER."

Before the proceedings commenced, the President read to the Corporation the following letter from Major Selby:—

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1888.

To the President of the Corporation,

Sir,—As one of the many errors in the reports of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Corporation affects the records, will you ask the Corporation to allow the correction to appear on its proceedings? I did *not* say that the minutes of the meetings of the Committee of the whole house was wrong. They are, I believe, quite right, what I did say was that by accident the minutes of the wrong meeting had been read. It is an interesting coincidence that the reports of a meeting of the Corporation, at which much was said about the value of reporters even at Committee meetings, should be so full of errors as to be of no practical value.—I am, &c., H. O. SELBY.

The President: This letter is entirely out of order. It does not at all refer to the minutes of the meeting as taken down by the Municipal Secretary at the time this letter appears to have been written on the 13th. The Minutes of the Corporation were not written up by the Secretary, therefore, I take it, the letter appears to refer to something which appeared elsewhere. It is, therefore, entirely out of order (Hear, hear), and has nothing to do with this Corporation.

RESIGNATION OF MR. J. P. CORNFORTH.

The Corporation, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Khory, read the letter from Mr. J. P. Cornforth resigning his seat in the Corporation.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the following letters with regard to the proposed overbridge across the B. B. & C. I. Railway line at Falkland Road.

To the Secretary to Government,
Railway Department.

SIR,—By desire of the Municipal Corporation, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a precis regarding the construction of overbridges on the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in this city. The Corporation are of opinion that the building of the overbridge for Falkland Road should be undertaken at once, in accordance with the terms of para. 9 of letter No. 1495, date, 30th June 1864, from the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, to the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioner.

2. The Corporation request that the plans of the overbridge may be sent to them for approval.

3. Regarding the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Corporation beg to state that, so far as they can legally do so, they will object to that Company's laying any fresh *additional* lines across any public thoroughfare unless the said Company engages to provide such overbridges as may be necessary whenever called upon to do so.

4. I am also directed by the Corporation to request that Government will be pleased to address all correspondence on the subject of overbridges to me direct.—I have, &c., RAHIMTULA MOHAMED SAYANI, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.

No. 2137 of 1888.
Public Works Department (Ry.),
Bombay Castle, 12th October 1888.

To the Bresident, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 3273, dated 23rd July 1888, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, a plan of the proposed overbridge to the Railway at Falkland Road, and to state that, should it meet with approval, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company will be called on to prepare the necessary designs and estimates as a preliminary to the work being sanctioned.

The bridge, as proposed, will be 42 feet wide over all, with 5 or 6 feet footpath, as the Corporation may decide, and with a low level road 20 feet wide on either side. This bridge is not so wide as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner, but it is believed that it will fully meet the requirement of the traffic, and the Government has been advised that it is impracticable to construct a wider one on account of the limited space available, and the very large expenditure it would entail to take up the additional land involving the demolition of several important and costly buildings.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that this was the first time the matter had come before the Corporation on a motion of Major Selby. This individual matter of the overbridge over the lines at Falkland Road gave rise to very much correspondence between the Government, the Company, and the Municipal Commission. It was well known that twenty years ago when the traffic was very much less than it was at present a design was prepared with a width of 30 feet and it was approved of. But under present circumstances the city had improved vastly, and the traffic was enormous, nothing to what it was twenty years ago when the design was approved of. No one could be found to say that a design which was suitable twenty years ago was as suitable now considering the increase of the number of houses and the traffic in that locality. In view of that increase, Mr. Ollivant urged that the width of the bridge should not be less than 60 feet. The design that was forwarded showed a maximum width of 42 feet, and cutting off a portion for footpaths, *viz.*, one third of the roadway they would only have a carriage way, 30 feet wide. The Falkland Road itself had an average width of 60 feet, and the Commissioner trusted the Corporation would not be satisfied with a width of 30 feet, when the road itself was 60 feet. It would be a retrogressive step to concede that a width which was found sufficient twenty years ago should be thought sufficient now in the entirely altered circumstances of the case. As Mr. Ollivant was better acquainted with facts, and as he would be out in a month, he (Mr. Charles) suggested referring the matter to the Standing Committee. He thought 50 feet should be the minimum which ought to be accepted, but the present proposal, which had come from the Railway Company, ought not to be accepted.

Col. Merewether proposed that the letter from Mr. Under Secretary Warden, relative to the proposal of the overbridge across the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines at Falkland Road, be referred to the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee for favours of remarks.

Mr. M. C. Murzban seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney agreed with the Municipal Commissioner, and remarked that the delay had been caused by the Railway Company. The land twenty years ago might have been got for 4 annas a yard, but now probably they would have to pay Rs. 2 or Rs. 5 a yard and the onus of that increase rested on the Railway Company, and not on the Municipality. He urged them not to be satisfied with a narrow bridge, so that they would ultimately have to pull it down.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that no answer had been sent to the third para. of their letter with regard to the G. I. P. Railway overbridge.

Mr. Javerilal asked what portion, if any, of the cost of the overbridge, the Municipal would incur?

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the municipality had no portion of the cost to bear. (Hear, hear). It entirely rested on the Railway Company. (Hear, hear).

Col. Merewether's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that the naming of the streets had been very carefully and considerately done. He referred to the new Prescott road, and remarked it was an appropriate tribute to Miss Prescott, who did immense services to female education in this city. The compliment to Mr. M. C. Murzban was also well deserved, as most of the roads had been the work of his energy and industry.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cowasjee, in agreeing with Mr. Dosabhoy, said that since the power of naming streets remained with the Corporation, they ought to use their good sense in naming the streets. He drew attention to the fact that not a single road had been called after either Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee or Dr. Blaney. Men who had done yeomen service for the city, while there were several named after persons who had not done a fifth part of the good they had done. He, therefore, proposed that some of the roads should be named after Mr. N. Furdoonjee and Dr. Blaney.

The Commissioner asked if there ought to be two Blaney Roads, as there was already one. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee proposed as an amendment that Murzban road should be called Muncherjee Murzban Road, and that the Cooperage road, the first on the list, should be called after Mr. Furdonjee.

Dr. Waters seconded this.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner remarked that it would be more appropriate if the name of Mr. N. Furdonjee was commemorated in the locality with which be had been connected during his life-time.

Mr. Kabrajee suggested that the Bandstand should be called Nowrojee Furdunjee band circle, as he used to be a prominent figure there.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Mr. Shroff then proposed that the Napier Road should be called Murzban Road, and Dr. Khory seconded this.

Mr. Kapadia remarked that the streets should have short names, or be named after cities, as they were in London. No one ever heard of a Gladstone Road or a Disraeli Road, and the natives would also then remember them easily.

Mr. Dosabhoy objected to changing the name of the Cooperage Road to Furdonjee Road. It was an old name, and had been called the Cooperage for the last century or half. He suggested that the name of the Nowrojee Furdonjee should be given to the Road leading from Churney Road to Foras Road.

Mr. Gilbert urged the Corporation to have short names, and not double and triple barrelled names, such as Muncherjee C. Murzban Road.

Dr. Blaney expressed his surprise at hearing that a road had been called after him. He remarked that it was flattering, but would have been more appropriate if it had been named after his death. Col. Merewether said, with regard to Mr. Shroff's, amendment changing the name of Napier Road, that if it had not been for Lord Napier, Mr. Shroff himself might not have been present to discuss the question.

Dr. Waters, speaking on the amendment, said that Lord Napier's was a most illustrious and distinguished name, and ought not to be changed though Mr. Murzban was a rising gentleman, and might be as distinguished as Lord Napier one day.

The several amendments were then withdrawn, and the original motion was carried *nem con.*

LIGHTING THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN.

Col. Merewether proposed that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 3,240 to meet the cost of new lamps for the lighting of the Wellington Fountain. The speaker remarked that this was a memorial to perhaps the greatest man whoever set foot in Bombay soil and there could be no doubt as to the necessity of lighting it. He took occasion to refer to the recommendation of the Extension Committee suggesting its removal, but he thought it would be a great mistake to do so.

Mr. Freeborn seconded it.

ADDRESS TO THE RETURNING VICEROY.

Mr. Kabraji moved that the President be requested to place before the Corporation for adoption the draft address to H. E. the Viceroy of India as prepared by the Committee. He remarked that, as the address would be in a way a state paper, and would contain political, the Corporation should have an opportunity of perusing its contents. Col. Portman seconded this and the Corporation then adjourned.

NAMING THE STREETS IN BOMBAY.

The next item of business was the proposition of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee granting the sanction of the Corporation under the new Act of the names of streets in the following list.

To the President, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—In accordance with Section 327 (1) of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to propose for the sanction of the Corporation, under Clause (*a*), the names of certain streets as shown in the accompanying list.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

1. The road running from the Band Stand east of the Cooperage to Wodehouse Road.—Cooperage Road.
2. The road around the Band Stand—Band Circle.
3. The road running south of the Marine Battalion Mess Rooms joining Wellington Road (Marine Lines) with Queen's Road.—Carnegy Road.
4. The road on the north of the above, joining Wellington Road with Queen's Road.—Willoughby Road.
5. The road running north of the Telegraph Signaller's quarters from Waudby Road to Hornby Road.—Outram Road.
6. The road running north of the Alexandra Girls, School from Esplanade Road.—Napier Road.
7. The Road running on the east of Mr. Muncherji Cowasjee Murzban's bungalow.—Prescott Road.
8. The road running north of the Cathedral Choir School from Esplandade Road.—Connon Road.
9. The road running on the west of Mr. Muncherji C. Murzban's Bungalow. Murzban Road.
10. The road between Church Gate Station and Wodehouse Bridge. Queen's Road: as this is merely a continuation of what is now known as Queen's Road'

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Mahratta* says:—For the last month or so people have been talking of the differences lately arisen in the Sarvajanik Sabha. It was said that some of the members disapproved the conduct of Mr. Chiplunkar in keeping up his familiar acquaintanceship with Mr. Crawford, and thus compromising the Sabha in some respect. The members who took this view of the matter wanted either that Mr. Chiplunkar should cease to be on the same terms with Mr. Crawford, or should resign his secretaryship. When the time for election arrived, in the meeting held for the purpose this view was strongly expressed. Certain assurances were thereupon, it is at least so alleged, given on behalf of Mr. Chiplunkar who was re-elected secretary on the understanding that he would not go against the express wishes of a majority of the members present. It was hoped that the compromise would be acceptable to both the parties. But it was found that Mr. Chiplunkar could not give his friend up at the bidding of gentlemen who should not have taken into consideration such a private affair as this. The result of this is that Mr. Chiplunkar has had to sever his connection with the Sabha as the honorary secretary. The Sabha may get another secretary, and business may be carried on. But it is really a matter for regret that Mr. Chiplunkar's secretaryship should terminate in this unpleasant manner. He has served the Sabha long and faithfully, and the credit of gaining for the Sabha its present position and good name may in part be said to belong to him. He is a painstaking writer and has a facile pen, and the memorials and representations which he has had the honor of drafting for the Sabha were all worthy of the Sabha's reputation. In losing his services, therefore, the Sabha suffers a great loss. Altogether the whole matter is to be regretted.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

THERE has not been much of interest passing in ordinary trade channels during the past week, the lull in business which often precedes the reopening of our more active export season having been generally felt. Cotton has been quiet, and the firm, not to say strong, feeling which prevailed in sympathy with news from Liverpool has given place to a weaker tone on the receipt of lower advices from that quarter. Wheat and Seeds have been comparatively neglected by exporters. Influenced by an advance in Silver and the higher rates obtained for Council Bills on London, Exchange has been steady when not firm, at hardening rates, until today, when the market became quiet, and a part of the advance was lost ; but our quotations still show a rise of 3-32d. compared with those of last Thursday evening. Freights have been quiet on the whole as to the amount of business transacted, comparatively little tonnage being in the market ; but the tone has been firm, with a still higher tendency in rates. In view of the approaching *Dewali* Import business, as usual at this time, is very quiet, and the outlook offers no fresh feature tending to encouragement in future business. Locally the week has not been without something approaching excitement, speculative operations in Shares having produced a pause, leading to a heavy drop in prices in many cases. In Government Paper, too, there has been a good deal of fluctuation, and this evening Four per cents. show an advance of ⅛ per cent. on our quotations of a week ago. Money is easier.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's weekly return, issued on Monday, again showed an improvement in the Cash Balance, the figures having increased during the previous week by 12⅜ lakhs, making them stand on Saturday at some 98¼ lakhs. Government Deposits had remained much as they were, and the increase was principally due to larger Deposits on private account, the other items of Loans and Bills discounted which go to indicate the requirements of trade showing little change. Meanwhile Money has become somwhat easier in the Bazaar, 5 per cent. being now named as the rate ; while an Exchange Bank is reported to have made advances at a half per cent. less. The Bank of Bombay's minimum rate, however, remains at 7 per cent., the directors having made no change at their board meeting this afternoon.

EXCHANGE remained without further alteration on last mail-day, with a very limited enquiry either way, but with a steady tone in the market, though with a slightly easier feeling for forward 3 months' sight Merchants' Paper. On Saturday a firmer feeling was noticeable the first thing in the morning, with quotations partially 1-32d. higher, and as the day advanced rates continued to harden, Bank Wire Transfer having been quoted at 1s. 4 13-32d., ready and forward, and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. for November, at which a fair amount of business was reported, when the receipt of Calcutta advices made the rate no longer obtainable. For Bank Paper there was no demand worth mentioning, and the market closed firm for the week with ready and forward quotations on about the same level. On Monday morning the market opened at 1s. 4 7-16d. both for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, and at 1s. 4 11-16d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for this year, and a few Bills were placed at 1s. 4 11-16d. for both this and next year ; but 1s. 4 23-32d. was afterwards the best rate obtainable for the earlier period. Bank Telegraphic was reported to have been sold to a fair extent at 1s. 4 15-32d., for November-December transfer, and thereafter the same rate could probably have been had for January. The receipt of the news of extra Council allotments at enhanced rates in London caused this market to open firm on Tuesday morning at 1s. 4½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 17-32d. for Demand ; but there was little or no enquiry for remittance, though current rates were available forward to January-February. The rate for 3 months sight Credits advanced to 1s. 4¾d. for this year, and 1s. 4 23-32d. for next, and a fair amount of business transpired thereat. Yesterday, in sympathy with telegraphic news regarding Silver and Council Bills our market was firmer here again, and Bank Wire Transfer was sold at 1s. 4 9-16d. ready ; at 1s. 4 17-32d. for January-March ; and at 1s. 4½d. for April-June. Some private telegrapic was also done at 1s. 4 19-32d., and the same class of Demand, at 1s. 4⅝d. The amount of private Paper offering was somewhat limited ; but sales of 3 months' sight Credits for this year were reported at 1s. 4 25-32d. ; for January-February delivery at 1s. 4¾d. ; and April at 1s. 4 23-32d., though, at closing, forward rates were slightly easier, 1s. 4 23-32d. being quoted for March-May, and 1s. 4 11-16d. possibly double for May, the market closing quiet but steady. News of a decline of ⅛d. in Silver, and of Council Bills having gone at 1-32d. below the rate obtained for the extra sale on Tuesday yesterday's allotments having been made at 1s. 4 17-32d., caused this market to open quiet and weak, and though yesterday's closing rates were at first quoted they soon fell 1-32d. both for Banke and private Paper ; a rush of native buyers of the former having taken place. At the decline, how, ever, there was no demand for remittance, and a fair amount of Merchants' Paper coming out at 1s. 4 23-32d. rates steadied again this afternoon with sellers of Bank remittance at quoted rates, and with 1s. 4 23-32d. for Credits practicable in only one direction. Forward rates for Bank Bills and Transfers are quoted to the end of this year, and a month or two of next; Credits are 1s. 4 11-16d. for 1889.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4¾d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4 23-32d. to ¾d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4¾d. to 29-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Francs	3 "	1·76½ to ¾	"
Do.	6 "	1·77¾ to 1·80	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 17th Oct. 1888	40,06,953
Silver received during the week	10,91,767
	50,98,720
New coin paid during the week	12,01,003
	38,97,717
Bullion belonging to private individuals	5,29,416
	44,27,133
Last week	48,98,801

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak last Friday, and rates which were at first quoted at 98¾ for Fours for cash ; 98 13-16 for the end of the month ; and 98¾ for the November account, afterwards gave way 1-16 all round, but hardened a little in the after part of the day, and recovered the previous fall, closing at 98¾ buyers for Money. The market continued quiet but steady to the close of the week, rates for Fours having hardly varied from 98¾ for cash and for the November account, and 98 13-16 for the end of the present month ; and on Monday the same rates were quoted at opening, remaining steady throughout the day. On Tuesday the market became rather lively, and rates for Fours advanced ⅛ per cent. 98 15-16 was quoted in the earlier part of the day for cash and the November account, and 99 for the end of this month, and the market continuing to harden, 99 1-16 became the rate for cash and the next account, and 99 for November ; but at closing 1-16 of the advance had been lost. Yesterday, strengthened by advices from home this market opened firm, and 98⅞ for Fours for cash ; 99 1-16 for the coming account ; and 99 1-16 for the end of November were named for a time ; but on Calcutta telegrams quoting 98⅞, and rates fell 1-16 for Money and November, and closed at a further decline of 1-16 per cent. Opening this morning with a rather doubtful feeling at 99 for Fours for cash ; 99 1-16 for the coming account ; and 98 15-16 for November, rates hardened as the day wore on, closing at 1-16 per cent. higher than the opening rates with a good deal doing for the November account. 103¾ to 104 is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

Five per cents. Municipal Bonds and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 108 and 97, respectively.

SHARES.—Mill shares have latterly been declining almost daily, when business has been done, with few exceptions ; but yesterday afternoon a state of panic prevailed in the market and a heavy drop took place in the scrip which is mostly used for speculative purposes, while prices of all Mill shares ruled in favour of buyers, the movement having been caused, it is stated, by the fact that a number of weak speculative buyers for the rise, are likely to be "caught bulls" on next settling day. Accordingly our list this evening shows a serious fall in the value of this description of property wherever any change is made from our last mail's quotations. Queen Mill shares have declined Rs. 210 per share ; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 80 ; Morarji Gokuldas, and Hindostan, Rs. 30 ; Alliance Bombay Manufacturing, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 25 ; Swadeshi, and Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 15 ; James Greaves, Rs. 12½ ; Oriental, Imperial, Dhan, David, Coorla, and City of Bombay, Rs. 10 each ; Albert Edward, Rs. 5 ; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2. In Press shares, Sassoon are Rs. 10 lower ; Mofussil, Rs. 5 down ; and New Indian, Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 125 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 20 up for the others. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—As the *Dewali* holidays are near at hand, orders for *Grey Goods* from the up-country markets are decreasing gradually, but rates are very firmly upheld by holders here. Dealers cannot easily purchase certain qualities of cloth in Manchester at the equivalent of current rates here, for though Reuter makes quotations in that market unchanged, manufacturers have actually been asking 1½d. per piece advance on previous prices. Stocks are now large. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* we have no change whatever in position or price to report since last mail. The offtake from the Bazaar for the week is estimated at 2,700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* remains steady, with a small business passing, and prices quite unchanged. China advices give only 5,200 bales as the sales of *Bombay Spinnings* for the week ending last Monday ; but a rise of one rupee had taken place at Hongkong in the rate of Exchange. Rates for No 20s, however, were somewhat lower; consequently the gain in Exchange is more than lost by the fall in the price of Yarn, and China buyers are making lower offers. Lower counts, however, are now in a comparatively better position. The sales for the week are put down at 2,600 bales, and we annex to-day's quotations, at which the market may be called steady :—

Twist ...	...No. 6s	Mule, As. 4⅝			Per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	" 5		"
" ...	... " 10s	"	" 5⅜	to 5⅜	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	" 5⅜	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	" 6¼	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	" 6¾	" 7	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	" 7⅜	" 8	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	" 8¼	" 8½	"

METALS.—Braziers *Copper* is 8 annas per cwt. lower, but other descriptions of this metal are unchanged in value, and the tone of the market is quiet. *Yellow Metal* is steady and unaltered at last week's quotations. *Iron* is in small demand but steady in tone, and quoted as before, for all descriptions.

COAL.—Owing to the high rates of outward Freight from home to this port, an advance of 1s. to 2s. in the price of this mineral, and the strikes now prevalent at the collieries, this market is very firm and advancing, and little business has consequently been reported during the past week. We quote Davison's West Hartley, October sailing, at Rs. 25½ ; October-November, Rs. 25 ; November-December, Rs. 24½ ; and December-January, Rs. 24¼ per ton. Cardiff Coal for November-December, and December-January is quoted at Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the news wired from Liverpool our market for this staple continued strong to the close of last week with prices advancing daily to the extent of Re. 1 per candy ; and on Monday the market was still firm while a further rise of Re. 1 per candy in new Bengals, to arrive, was established. Thereafter, however, the lower character of advices from the other side, and the absence of movement in New York, coupled with the heavier receipts at the American ports, produced a quiet and drooping feeling here, leading to a daily decline of Re. 1 per candy in rates for contracts in Cotton of the new crop, in which, however, ready stuff from its scarcity did not participate. Arrival business during the past week has been chiefly done betweensnative dealers; but sales of "Good" Broach for March delivery on European account have been reported at Rs. 238. The principal contracts have been in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 176 to Rs. 179 ; and business has also been done in "Fully Good," for the same delivery, at Rs. 186 to Rs. 188. Some "Good" Broach, for March, has been booked at Rs. 237 and Rs. 238 ; and a little Bhownugger at Rs. 210 per candy. There was a rather brisk demand for old Cotton at the beginning of the week, and a good deal was done ; but generally speaking there has been little passing on this line, the daily purchases only averaging a few hundred bales, consisting principally of Bengals, at Rs. 180-6 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 203-6 ; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 210-15 ; Naggur, at Rs. 210 ; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 212 per candy.

The weather and crop reports of the Chamber of Commerce, bringing the news up to last Monday morning, advised no improvement in Dhollera prospects, and at Bhownaggur, where the Cotton plants were in flower, they were drying for want of rain ; while in the Bellary district also the plants were slightly damaged by drought. No rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since the date of the last report ; indeed, it is not now generally wanted, and in some parts would do harm ; but in several Oomrawattee districts, and at Broach, the development of the crop was being asserted by dewey mornings. Picking was general in some parts of the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, and Cotton was beginning to arrive at some of the district marts ; while in other parts the flowering was advanced, and the plants were doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterlings, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Cotton—		
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 190	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good.	" 184	= 3 31-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 218	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good "	" 210	= 4½d.
Do. F.G.F. "	" 200	= 4 9-32d.
Khandeish, Good	" 202	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 191	= 4⅛d.
Belatee, F.G.F.	" 191	= 4⅛d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 217	= 4⅝d.
Do. Good	" 205	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 210	= 4½d.
Westerns, Good	" 203	= 4 11-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. dely.)	" 197	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 187	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good "	" 177	= 3 27-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March	" 206	= 4 13-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	" 238	= 5 1-16d.
Dhollera Good (April dely.)	210	= 4½d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	2,725	7,156	4,006
From 1st Jan. to 24th October	1,301,783	1,491,318	1,399,008
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,575	5,559	1,690
From 1st Jan. to 24th October	820,850	1,063,840	996,418
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	904	274	511
From 1st Jan. to 24th October	41,882	52,860	48,993

WHEAT.—Demand for export has been very slack throughout the past week, and only a small or at most a moderate business has been passing daily, and the market has at times been decidedly dull. Prices, however, have not given way, and we quote them on the same level for all descriptions as they stood at a week ago.

SEEDS—*Linseed* was enquired for and firm on last mailday, and the price advanced half an anna per cwt., *Rapeseed* also having been in fair request at previous rates ; but on Saturday the demand for all kinds fell off and Linseed was quoted one anna per cwt. lower. Since then only a limited business has transpired, but rates have remained as before, and the tone of the market has been steady on the whole. We quote this evening.

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0	to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow.	" 8-5-6	8-6-0	"
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7-1		"
Do. do. Red	" 7-4-0		"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	227,251	84,617	152,961
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	10,481,049	9,061,499	11,428,053
Linseed—For the week	47,432	27,319	20,811
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	2,640,390	2,172,657	3,495,982
Rapeseed—For the week	37,511	13,003	9,858
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	1,856,300	818,902	1,138,785
Gingelly Seed for the week	13,769	10,074	15,790
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	653,134	1,010,696	898,478

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	277,856	124,354	295,103
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	8,294,473	8,635,414	10,212,098
Linseed—For the week	72,213	40,380	32,080
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	2,246,161	1,946,713	3,258,126
Rapeseed—For the week	59,922	7,127	17,132
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	1,576,267	876,124	1,159,461
Gingelly Seed—For the week	......	17,587	831
" From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	669,473	1,268,643	980,800

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COATS—October 17, at Merlin Park, Simla, the wife of Captain G H B Coats, 25th P I, District Staff Officer, Bundelkhand District, of a son.

FOWLE—October 17, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of Mr F C Fowle, Rest Engineer, G I P Railway, of a daughter.

HUMPHRIES—October 19, the wife of W Humphries, Store Accountant, East Indian Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAMBER—O'BRIEN—October 15, at St. John's Church, Dharmsala, by the Rev I R Lewin, Charles James Bamber, I M D, Civil Surgeon, Dharmsala, son of the late H J Bamber, B C S, to Claudine Oclanis, eldest daughter of Edward O'Brien, C S, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

MR. O'CONOR'S report on the Foreign Trade of British India for the year that ended in last March, clothes with the living flesh the dry bones of a statistical skeleton, and forms a most valuable companion to the returns already issued by the Government of India. It tells of a trade which, on the whole, shows a continuous increase. Last year the trade of India was five-and-a-quarter per cent. in excess of that of the year before, which in its turn showed an increase of five per cent. upon the trade of 1885-86. Mr. O'Conor has a way of sometimes awkwardly discouraging current theories on economic topics. Hence we are not astonished to find him pointing the moral of the large increase (nearly seventy-five per cent.), that there has been in Indian imports in the last ten years, while exports have increased only by forty-two per cent. It used to be, and perhaps still is, a favourite theory, that the fall in the value of silver would necessarily restrict imports, inasmuch as a larger rupee price would have to be paid for articles sold at sterling rates. With this theory, of course, went the corollary that cheap silver means an expansion of exports, since the gold price which Indian produce would realise in Europe would represent a proportionately increased number of rupees. The facts, as we have seen, do not support the theory. In the last six years the average rate of exchange was three half-pence lower (1s. 6½d.) than in the previous five years (1s. 8d.). Yet this notwithstanding, the average annual import trade increased during the last six years by 28·6 per cent. as against 25·8 per cent. in the five years previous. On the other hand, the export trade has in five years increased by only one and a half per cent. The explanation of this disappointment of a current theory is not far to seek. The theory, as Mr. O'Conor shows, is based upon the assumption that while silver varies every other factor in the problem, and especially the sterling price of commodities, is constant. As a matter of fact, there are a good many commodities, the sterling prices of which have been more variable than silver itself. This "encouragement of exports" theory constitutes the only foothold of those who urge that India is the better, or at all events no worse, for the present state of exchange. It is rapidly disappearing under the weight of facts. Another theory which has lately been put forward is somewhat rudely shaken by the tables before us. Sir Charles Wilson told the British Association last month that the Suez Canal is diverting trade from England, and that the increasing practice of the present day is for each maritime country to import and carry the Indian and other commodities that it requires, so that we must be prepared for a time when England will no longer be the emporium of Eastern Commerce for Europe, or possess so large a proportion as she now does of the carrying trade. So far as the carrying trade is concerned, it may be pointed out that the tendency to an increase in the percentage of British vessels trading with India is as marked and persistent as is the tendency of foreign shipping to decrease. Thus the proportion of British tonnage last year was 80·29 of the whole against 76·8 five years ago. The foreign tonnage in the same period had fallen from 16 per cent. to 13·48 per cent. The signs, therefore, of a transfer of the carrying trade from British to foreign bottoms are not yet apparent. Nor is it at all more clear that the shipping which formerly would have gone to England and been thence transferred to foreign ports, is now going to those ports direct. Five years ago the shipping between India and the United Kingdom amounted to close upon 3,000,000 tons. Last year it was 3,035,000 tons. In the same period the shipping between India and foreign countries fell from one million eight hundred and fifty-two thousand, to one million seven hundred and seventy-three thousand tons. In order to test Sir C. Wilson's theory, however, it is necessary to single out the European countries which have direct commercial relations with India. Austria stands first on the list, and here the tonnage has fallen off from one hundred and fifty-nine thousand tons to one hundred and twenty-nine thousand tons. Belgium shows a falling off of about thirty thousand tons ; France shows a decrease from nearly five hundred thousand tons to a little over two hundred and fifty thousand tons. On the other side the only increases are one of twenty thousand tons in the German shipping and one of one hundred and six thousand tons in the Italian, which itself, however, represents a considerable falling off from 1887. In the presence of these facts, it would be interesting to know on what grounds Sir C. Wilson rests his theory.

The report as usual abounds in illucidations of the returns of our principal export staples. Wheat and cotton, of course, takes the first place ; in regard to the former 1887-88 was a bad year, by far the worst of the past five years. The exports fell to thirteen and-a-half million hundredweight, the value being only five hundred and fifty-six lakhs against eight hundred and sixty-two lakhs in the previous year. The trade was almost saved by our newest customer, Italy, which took more than three million hundredweights, or half as much as the United Kingdom. Italy would have taken a much larger quantity of wheat, but she found a more advantageous source of supply in Russia, where there was a splendid harvest last year, and a large surplus available for export. The conditions of the trade in the current year will be altogether different, and if short crops and high prices in Europe and America could make up for the deficient outturn in some of our own wheat producing districts, the record for the current year would be very different from that of 1887-88. Cotton exports have been less fluctuating ; the values last year (1,441 lakhs) were greater than those of any year since 1882-83. If next year's return is as good it will only be on account of high prices at home, the crop being disappointing and in some districts disastrous. Mr. O'Conor devotes a paragraph to the export trade in flour which, as he says, belongs practically entirely to Bombay. The growth of the trade has, indeed, been large and continuous. It began in 1881-82 with an export a little under seven million pounds, valued at four lakhs of rupees, and in six years it has grown to an export of over thirty-six million pounds, valued at nineteen and three-quarter lakhs. The future of the trade is largely dependent on the possibility of gaining a footing in Europe. It is in enterprising and competent hands, and has a promising future.

The review brings into sight several new and interesting features in the trade of the country. Our newest import trade, that in Russian petroleum, seems to be going forward in gigantic strides. It began in 1886-87 with imports of one million and a half gallons. Last year the imports had attained five million gallons, and this record has already been beaten. In the first five months of the present financial year we have imported over five million eight hundred thousand gallons of this oil, and the trade is already close upon the heels of the American. On the whole, however, there has this year been a diminution in petroleum imports, the easiest, but not necessarily the most correct interpretation of this being to ascribe it to the duty that was put upon it last January. Mr. O'Conor notices the growing demand for woollens all over India, and commenting upon a project for erecting a woollen mill at Bombay, he observes that "as Bombay has as great facilities for this as for the cotton industry, it is likely that this mill will be followed by others." Amongst the import trades which seem to be developing watches and matches have an equally prominent place. Over a hundred and twenty-five thousand watches were imported last year, much the largest yet recorded, says Mr. O'Conor, who regards the fact as a result of the introduction of the Waterbury and other cheap watches to the people of India. Twenty-four lakhs worth of matches figure in the returns, a total which beats the record, and which prompts Mr. O'Conor to the reflection that this trade will certainly attain to considerable dimensions in the near future. Here, and in the nearly five million umbrellas imported into India, an embarrassed Finance Minister may some day find his opportunities. The attention of the Cheshire Salt Syndicate may be called to the fact that Germany is now increasingly competing with England in the Indian salt trade. Lastly, Mr. O'Conor directs attention to the vigour with which cheap German and Australian papers are being pushed in the Indian market, to the displacement of English paper, especially printing paper. This leads him to say a friendly word for the Indian paper making industry which, he says, is now making very good paper indeed. His suggestion that India should make its own railway tickets is certainly worth taking note of. We use nearly a hundred millions every year, and it will be the fault of our own paper mills if they are not soon made in India.

VIEWED from a commercial standpoint dacoity shows an advance in business returns during the year 1887. The report of Colonel P. D. Henderson, General Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department to the Government of India, shows that while the total number of dacoities in that year exceeded those of the previous year by only two, the amount of the "takings" went up from Rs. 3,16,444 to Rs. 4,61,443. In other words, while the extra risk incurred was quite infinitesimal, seeing that 369 dacoities do not involve greater trouble or danger to those concerned than was incurred in the 367 dacoities of the previous year, the profits realised amounted to nearly a lakh-and-a-half more. It is useful for speculators in this line to know that enterprise well-directed will yield much larger returns in Central India than in Hyderabad or in Rajputana. The average obtained in each of the 178 cases of dacoity in Central India last year amounted to Rs. 1,780, the grand total being Rs. 3,16,793. In Hyderabad, 105 dacoities yielded only an average of Rs. 901, the total being rather less than a lakh, while in Rajputana, 73 dacoities yielded Rs. 45,858, giving the small average of Rs. 628 per case. In all Central India and in Rajputana there has been an increase in the number of the cases of dacoity, while in Hyderabad there has been a reduction in the number of cases, which has receded from 119 to 105. But the profits of each dacoity are nearly doubled. In all three agencies the value of the properties taken shows a considerable increase. In Central India the Rs. 2,10,324 of two years ago increased to Rs. 3,16,793. The amount of the property recovered was only Rs. 5,251, so that what the dacoits succeed in taking they know how to keep. To obtain this increased amount of other people's property, the dacoits found it necessary only to kill forty-three persons, against fifty-four in 1886. On the other hand, the number of wounded showed an increase from 192 to 210. Seeing that 9,027 dacoits were engaged in securing this considerable booty, and that they were well though variously armed with guns, swords, slings, clubs, sticks, and bows and arrows, together with lances and axes, pistols and jambias, knives, scythes, and other weapons too numerous to mention, and that some of them were mounted, while others were on foot, it must be owned that on the whole they showed remarkable moderation in dealing with people whose fate it was to fall in their way. Colonel Henderson speaks with great indignation of what would indeed seem to be the unnecessary blood-thirstiness and cruelty shown by the bands in Gwalior territory. While the cases of dacoity numbered only forty-two, forty-six persons were killed, and the same number grievously wounded. In four cases people were brutally maltreated and killed, and in another case it is alleged that three young children were killed by being thrown into the air and staked by the dacoits on the points of their swords. Another child had both hands cut off, and one woman had her skull split open. In this particular instance four men were killed, and six injured. It is a relief to know that all these horrors affect a territory which is no longer under the charge of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, the Gwalior territory having been withdrawn from its cognisance in the previous year. The policy of the withdrawal stands condemned by the facts just stated. What excuse the Gwalior Durbar has to offer for allowing such a discreditable state of things to exist in a corner of territory seventy miles long by thirty broad does not appear. It is the duty of the Government of India to bring the Durbar to understand that the virtual immunity given to the dacoits in their territory is a dereliction of duty that is inexcusable. It appears that in the Chanderi group of seventy-five villages, thirty-six have been dacoited since 1880. Those villages in which Thakur members of dacoit bands possess shares were not visited by the dacoits. This fact shows plainly enough that men of some means and position take part in the organisation and direction of dacoit bands. The department effected the capture of 169 prisoners during the year, a very small number, considering that over nine thousand dacoits had been actively engaged at their nefarious injury during that time. The closing of the Gwalior territory to the operations of the force employed is charged by Colonel Henderson with the omission to arrest at least forty or fifty dacoits who would otherwise have been apprehended. The Sessions Courts acquitted twenty-two of those charged, owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence sufficient to satisfy the Court. The three agencies of Rajputana have been amalgamated. In the seventy-three cases brought to light eleven persons were killed and forty-two wounded. In Central India thirty-one persons were killed and 119 wounded, the number of dacoities being, as above stated, 178. Under the Hyderabad Agency 207 dacoits were arrested. The dacoits in the Nizam's dominions appear to be less violent than men of a similar class elsewhere. Last year only one death is ascribed to them. Nevertheless a lakh of rupees is too large a tribute to pay to them. The impression left by the Report submitted to Government is that the force available for dealing with dacoity under the different agencies is inadequate, and requires to be strengthened.

THE P. and O. steamer Rome, with the English mails of the 12th instant, is not expected to arrive in Bombay before Monday at midnight, having been delayed by a block in the Suez Canal.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C.S., on being relieved of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, will become Collector and Agent to the Governor at Surat.

THE following notification of the University of Bombay appeared in the *Government Gazette* yesterday :—It is hereby notified that the Previous First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. (new and old) Examinations will this year commence on the 12th November instead of on the 5th. All the other Examinations will commence on the fixed dates.

CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND, I.M., Port Officer, Bombay, has been granted fifteen days' privilege leave. Captain M. Beany, Assistant Port Officer, will act during Sir Hurry's absence, and will be assisted by Mr. J. J. Thorburn, Harbour Master.

THE Rev. G. B. Streeten, M.A., chaplain of Aden, has been granted furlough for seven months and fourteen days.

MR. W. S. COLE, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. R. MIDDLETON, C.S., on his return from leave, will do duty as Collector of Ratnagiri.

MR. R. E. CANDY, C.S., on being relieved at Ratnagiri, will do duty as Collector and Political Resident at Sholapur.

LORD DUFFERIN'S new second title has set to work the punsters of the *Civil and Military Gazette.* "Not Ava bad title !" they say. . . "Wondered what he'd get Avaterwards !" . . . "a title. . thanks ! the Burmese Ava — — tar !" "Ava virumque cano !" "More titles ! Ava !—avast ! an Avalanche of honours ! Don't stop at six, but Av' another."

THE Rev. C. H. Badhau M.A., has been promoted to the grade of senior chaplain.

MR. J. FLEET, C.S., C.I.E., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE services of Mr. S. St. J. Westlake, C.S. have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Burma.

MESSRS. R. A. L. Moore, C.S., and R. A. Gamble have been appointed Assistant Collectors in Sind.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 23rd October is stated at 468, as against 414, the corresponding week of last year and 430 the average over a period of five years. The death-rate is 25·60 per thousand per annum. Of the total number 134 died from fevers ; 63, dropsy ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 63, phthisis ; 86, affections of the respiratory organs ; 8, diarrhœa ; 12, dysentery ; 24, still-born ; 46, old age and debility. There have been no fatal cases of cholera during the week. The deaths are classified as under :—Buddhist or Jain, 25 ; Brahmin, 14 ; Bhatia, 13 ; Hindu of other castes, 222 ; Hindu outcastes, 41 ; Musalman, 107 ; Parsi, 23 ; Native Christian, 12 ; Eurasian, 5 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 1. The number of births registered was 346.

THE new light-house erected at Damaun was lighted for the first time on the 16th instant.

THE report is gaining ground, says a Karachi paper, that the amalgamation of Sind with the Punjab is a settled measure, and will be carried out very shortly. The scheme in all its details is said to be lying cut and dry in the India office, and the Secretary of State is only waiting for the recommendation of the Government of India. Unless the final decision is arrived at before the new Viceroy enters upon his office the agitation against the annexation may be revived with better chances of a good hearing. It is our sincere conviction that the amalgamation of the two provinces will be a misfortune to Sind. All that the annexationists ask will be had as soon as the line between Delhi and Kotri is opened. To expect anything else from the Punjab Government hampered as it is with its own multiplying responsibilities and diminishing funds, is a chimera and a mirage.

MR. W. ALLEN, C.S., on return from leave will be Collector of Kaira.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER, C.S., on being relieved by Mr. Crawley-Boevey at Surat, will act as Assistant Collector.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. MCCALMAN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, has been allowed three months' extension of leave.

CAPTAIN P. J. FALLE, I. M., will officiate as Port Officer at Aden during the absence of Captain Bishop, on furlough.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct 25.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission Sir Richard Webster produced Mr. Parnell's famous letter, and announced that he would call on Captain O'Shea to prove Mr. Parnell's repugnance to sign the manifest condemning the Phœnix Park murders.

THE AUSTRIAN ESTIMATES.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.

The Austrian Estimates include an additional half million sterling towards the Army and Navy for 1889.

KING MILAN'S MARRIAGE DISSOLVED.

BELGRADE, Oct. 24.

The Servian Metropolitan has dissolved the marriage between King Milan and Queen Natalie.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 12th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 p.m., last night, and the s s. Paramatta, for Colombo, at 11 p.m., last night.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THE SINDEKAR CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The Commission of Inquiry resumed its sittings this morning in the Council Hall, and devoted itself to the hearing of evidence, having reference to the circumstances attendant upon the transfer and cancellation of transfer of Sindekar.

After his evidence-in-chief had been concluded Sindekar was subjected to a searching and protracted cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity for the defence. Sindekar admitted that being a native of Nassik he did not like to leave the district, and that down to the time of his transfer to Jowli no one had asked him for a bribe. He said he had, however, formed a resolution to purchase the cancellation of his transfer, because he had heard that the rules usually regulating appointments were not being followed, and that as he had said before times were changed. Such, he said, were the reports, but he could not say who had first told him that the fact was as he stated. He repeated that it was only natural that he should feel aggrieved against Mr. Crawford, because he had been superseded by nine of his juniors. If he had been superseded in Mr. Robertson's time it must have been by graduates. He admitted that though he had given a bribe he still continued in Government service and exercised magisterial functions. He further stated that when he was sent for by Mr. Ommaney for the purpose of making a statement he did not know that any *khatpat* was going on against Mr. Crawford. Witness rather thought he was himself in trouble, and thought one of the ways of getting out of it was to do as he had done in making a full statement of the facts. He was not offered any promise of pardon before he made the statement, but was afterwards assured that no harm would come to him. When witness went to Hanmantrao to negociate for the cancellation of his transfer to Jowli he did not know that Mr. Bhimbhoy had petitioned Government, making certain imputations against Mr. Crawford. Witness did not know Mr. Bhimbhoy at the time he made his statement, but he had long been a friend of Mr. Pense's. Witness admitted that his statement was not true when he asserted in his petition to Mr. Crawford that his wife had been delivered of a child only a month previously, and that therefore it was impossible to remove her. Sindekar told Mr. Inverarity, in reply to a question on the point, that he had no property whatever in the Nassik district, but his brother Narayen, who was next examined, contradicted him by saying that the family had fields and a house.

The commission will meet again to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THE AMIR LEAVES FOR BALKH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

In a letter received from the Amir, it is stated that his Highness intended leaving Kabul for Balkh on the 25th instant.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The Amir was to have started from Kabul for Balkh to-day.

STATE AIDED EDUCATION.

The Secretary of State, in a letter to the Government of India on Sir Alfred Croft's report on State aided education and the Government Resolution thereon, concurs in the suggestion that the general report on educational progress asked for by Lord Kimberley should only be submitted once in five years. The Secretary of State has read the report and the resolution with much interest, and notes that the Mahomedan community have made marked advance in regard to education. With regard to technical education, he agrees in thinking the subject of such importance that it is necessary to take whatever steps may be practicable to encourage its development.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

The Government of India have been considering the question of coolie emigration to the French Colonies with the result that such emigration wil probably be stopped from the first proximo.

MR. NEY ELIAS.

Mr. Ney Elias, who returns from England by next mail, goes to the head-quarters of the Sikkim Field Force, where his knowledge of Chinese etiquette will be useful on the arrival of the Ampa from Phari.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent telegraphs as follows :—

Camp Chermang, 24th October.—On the 22nd instant plans were arranged for an advance into the Pariari Saiad Glen. A jirgah, however, came in that night, but was not considered sufficiently representative, and they were given a further respite of twenty-four hours to send a better one. No jirgah having come in the plan of operations previously ordered against the Pariari Saiads was carried out to-day. Some slight opposition was offered, but there were no casualties on our side. A few of the enemy were killed. The villages of Kapra, Ketwala, and Gari were destroyed, and the troops returned to camp.

Kunhar, 24th Oct.—On Monday, at daybreak, General Galbraith, with 300 of the Seaforth Highlanders and 45 of the Punjab Infantry, started to pay a visit of inspection to the third column, under Colonel Sunderland at Karun. At 6-30 p.m. Pattul Galli was reached, and the force encamped for the night, which was cold and wet with a high wind blowing. Next morning the General proceeded with a small party to Karun ; in the evening rejoining the remainder of the force at Kiel, where the night was passed. Again rain fell heavily, but in spite of the wet, the Highlanders seemed determined to enjoy themselves, as they lit an enormous bonfire and cheered us all up with reels and songs till it was time to turn in. The Akazais have brought in a portion of their fine and will probably bring in the remanider in the course of the next two days, but as the Hassanzais are still somewhat dilatory in their movements, it may be found necessary to hurry them up by destroying one or more of the villages immediately opposite to, us. The Mada Khels have sent in a deputation to represent the great service they have conferred on us in preventing the Bunerwals from combining and coming down on us across the Indus. The idea is somewhat ludicrous, the real truth probably being that the accounts of their reception at our hands which they carried back to their homes were not of an encouraging nature. Meanwhile, the 1st Brigade appears to be moving forward slowly, but steadily, and rumours have reached us of a possible visit to the Allai country, where an old fine is still due. There is but little fear now that the expedition will not go as far, and be as thorough as its most ardent advocates could wish.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 25.

On taking his seat to-day, the President of the Broach Municipality, Dr. Pollen, deprecated the impression which seemed to be general that the appointment of an official President denoted the failure of local self-Governmnt. Natives understood the art of local self-Government long before the introduction of exotic, uncongenial Municipal institutions, which were possibly a mistake in their application on European Municipal principles, but they proved nothing against the self-governing system.

Dr. Pollen condemned the practice of sending anonymous petitions and confidential reports, and said that he never received the former, and had no belief in the latter. All Municipal administration should be fair and above Board.

DEATH OF COLONEL CROOKSHANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Colonel Crookshank, late Commandant of the River Column, died at Sarripore, on Wednesday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

At the conclusion of the business before the Supreme Legislative Council to-day, H. E. the Viceroy said : It will be a matter of regret to all members of this Council to have heard the sad intelligence of the death of a very distinguished officer in consequence of the wound which he recently received during the operations of her Majesty's troops on the Black Mountain. You were all personally acquainted with Colonel Crookshank, and it is well known that for a very considerable period he served the Government of India in the important capacity of Deputy Secretary in the Military Department. Not only so, but he also has had a distinguished career as a soldier, and he has now lost his life in the discharge of his duties as Colonel Commanding one of the four columns which were despatched against the rebellious tribes of the Black Mountain, and in command of the Pioneer regiment. It is unnecessary for me to add with what deep regret the Government of India has learned the loss of so distinguished a servant and soldier.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

At to-day's meeting of the Supreme Council the Hon. Mr. Scoble, in introducing a Bill to amend the law relating to Railways in India, said that the following were the principal amendments proposed :—Government would have power to fix maximum and minimum rates for the carriage of passengers and goods, and although Government ordinarily abstained from interference with railway administrations they ought not to be permitted to make preferential bargains with particular customers. And again, where the traffic justified this arrangement, railway administrations ought to give reasonable facilities for public traffic between any two railway stations. Closely following the English law the Bill required railway administrations to receive, forward, and deliver traffic without unreasonable delay or partiality, and cases of complaint would be referred to a Railway Commission, consisting of a judge of the High Court and two lay commissioners. Appeal from the decision of the commission would lie to a Bench of not less than three judges of the High Court. In England, a similar tribunal had had a most potent effect in inducing railway managers to come to an understanding on points of difference. As railways in the Bill included ships and boats, inland navigation companies were placed on the same footing as to responsibility as the railway administrations, and the opinion of mercantile men would be welcomed on this point. A proposal to give railway receipts the same effect as bills of lading had not been adopted as great inconvenience would arise. Other provisions relate to overcrowding and comfort of passengers, but beyond laying down general rules, it is considered undesirable to interfere with the arrangements which an enlightened self-interest usually leads railway authorities to make for the benefit of their customers.

BURMO-CHINESE TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

The Local Government intend to make very effort during the coming cold season to encourage trade with the Chinese Shan States and Yunnan. It is hoped that a considerable revival of trade will result. It is contemplated to establish a permanent post at Lashid, in the North Theinni Shan tributary State, about 175 miles from Mandalay. The cart-road is possible at all seasons for seventy miles to Thonzai, and there is a probability of its extension during the year or two to Lashid.

A party with rations, &c., for supervising the construction of the post, will probably be leaving Mandalay by the beginning of December. Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent of the Northern States, who follows a month later, but round by the Shweli Valley, has suggested to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to depute an agent to accompany the former party to collect information and test as far as possible the demand existing for articles of British manufacture, and the prospects of trade generally on the N.-E. frontier. Lieutenant Daly believes that the Chinese and Panthay caravan-owners, who will probably be then moving about the country, would be found most useful trading agents, might be trusted to take charge and dispose of samples of various goods in the adjoining States, and submit fairly reliable reports of demand, &c., for woollens, cotton piece-goods, agricultural tools, small ploughs, and cheap cutlery, glasses, and lamps. These articles are mentioned as likely to present the readiest sale. Cotton is already grown in considerable quantities in the Northern Shan States, and cultivation is capable of indefinite expansion if a ready demand for raw material is understood in the south-east of Yunnan, with which the through caravan trade exists. Considerable impetus has been recently given to lead mining operations, and the Chamber of Commerce intend accepting Lieutenant Daly's offer.

A NEW PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

It has been decided to send an expedition in the beginning of December against the Sawlapaw Chief in Eastern Karenni, who has been invading Mokine, one of our Shan States, and who refuses to pay allegiance. A column, consisting of 100 Europeans and 150 Native troops, will march from Papun in Lower Burma, and co-operate with a column somewhat stronger from Upper Burma.

The Western Karennis, who are very friendly, will doubtless co-operate.

COOLIE LABOUR IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

At a meeting of the Delegates at the Provincial Conference held at noon to-day in the rooms of the British Indian Association, the following resolutions were passed.—(1) That having regard to the facts which have been disclosed by the Press and the memorial of the Indian Association, this Conference is of opinion that it has become essential, alike in the interests of coolies and for the credit of Government, to appoint an independent Commission to enquire into the condition of coolies in the tea gardens of Assam and the general working of B. Act XIII. of 1859 and Act I. of 1882, with a view to early legislation for the redress of such grievances as may be proved by inquiry of the Commission. (2) That having regard to the poverty of the country and the need for developing its material and industrial resources, it is desirable that Government be moved to inaugurate a system of technical education suitable to the condition and circumstances of the province, and in this view the Conference recommends that the Commission be appointed to collect information and prepare a scheme with a view to subsequent action being taken upon it. (3) The third resolution which will be discussed to-morrow runs thus : This Conference views with concern the confidential circular, issued by the Inspector General of Police for the Lower Provinces, which entrusts the duty of reporting upon religious, political, and other societies to police ; in the opinion of the Conference it is likely to interfere with the growth of public spirit in the province, and will be a prolific source of misrepresentation and of annoyance at the hands of inferior police officers ; further, from cases which have from time to time occurred the Conference has no hesitation in saying that the circular is not worked with that discretion and judgment which the head of the Government is anxious that local officers should exercise. In its practical operation under circumstances, the Conference respectfully pray for withdrawal of the circular, so far as political and religious movements are concerned. About 150 delegates from all parts of Bengal were present. There were only four Mahomedans and one European present. The meeting was most orderly, and decorous throughout.

DEATH OF MR. FRANK WESTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 25.

Mr. Frank Weston, theatrical manager, who was injured in Calcutta in a trap accident the other day, has succumbed to his injuries.

FAMINE IN ASKA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

A telegram from Aska in the Ganjam district reports that the crops having failed, famine has set in. The grain merchants are reluctant to sell, and looting has consequently occurred in several places in the district.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon with homeward Indian mails of 19th inst. arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s Rome with outward English mails of the 12th inst. left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive Bombay about midnight on Monday next.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam (extra) left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday with Australian and China mails.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan from Calcutta for London left here at 3 a.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 25.

The Italian steamer Stura left to-day for Bombay,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1s.	4 5-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	43¼

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Oct. 23.

The pleasant cold weather may be said now to have set in, and the season of outdoor exercises, pastime, and amusements has commenced. Both the Volunteer Corps hereappear to be in the thick of drills and target practice, and there will doubtless be some very good shooting recorded later on at the Annual Rifle Matches. In fact, our civic force possesses some very excellent marksmen. A couple of cricket matches have already been played, and more will follow in due course, as well as dances, picnics, and the like, the usual accompaniments of the best three months of the Indian year.

The sad and untimely death of Mr. Nethersole, Settlement Officer, has caused genuine grief throughout the province, and in the last *Central Provinces Gazette* the Chief Commissioner expresses an opinion of the very high qualifications of the deceased gentleman, whose place Mr. Mackenzie says it will be hard to fill. The unfortunate gentleman was thrown from his horse while travelling on return from leave to join his head-quarters at Sambalpur. He had started from the village of Sankra alone on horseback, leaving his servants to follow, but somewhere on the way he appears to have been dashed down on rocky ground, for a bit of stone was found imbedded in his forehead. The pity of it was that when he fell there was not a soul near to help him, and he lay insensible where he had fallen until his servants, coming up a long time afterward, found him and carried him on to where help could be obtained. He never regained consciousness, and died two days after his fall. He had acted as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture for some time during the absence of Mr. Fuller on leave.

The Bengal-Nagpore Railway is making good progress under Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer. The workshops and yards appear full of new rolling stock, which is being fitted up and prepared for use. When the line is in full swing from Bombay to Calcutta, Nagpore, it is expected will come more into prominence than heretofore, and we shall no doubt have many distinguished persons visiting this comparatively obscure part of India. It is generally considered, however, that should the Central Provinces be handed over to Bombay, Nagpore will be shorn of very much of the importance which at present appertains to it as the capital of a large Province. I suppose the transfer question will be left to Lord Lansdowne to settle, if it has not been settled already by the Home Office.

I observe that since the location of a Bishop here, the building work in the Roman Catholic Cathedral has been resumed. This large structure with its two magnificent steeples, one of which is not quite completed, was, I understand, begun about a century back, and little by little as funds were found the work has progressed to its present imposing dimensions. College, nunnery, and other buildings have one by one risen up by the Cathedral, when plasterings, mouldings, &c., have been superadded to all of them, they will form a grand and harmonious whole. *Apropos* of Christian bodies, I think I mentioned before that the Free Church are going to erect a Church in the heart of the Nagpore city. The small Methodist body, too, appear to be pushing their work successfully in the Central Provinces. They have built pretty churches at Nagpore, Khandwa, and Jubbulpore ; also an orphanage at Khandwa, and have sent out missionaries for purely native work at Kamptee, Burhanpore, and Jubbulpore. The experiences of the zealous workers seems the reverse of Sam Weller's for plenty to do and little to get in the way of salary seems to be the lot of these missionaries generally.

A Strangers' Home is being started here under the means of the "Nagpore Charitable Association" on the lines of the Allahabad Strangers' Home. Such an institution has become a matter of necessity, for Nagpore has of late been visited by poor Europeans and Eurasians in search of employment on railway construction and similar undertakings. Many of them are very poor, not finding employment as readily as they could wish, and often want of means drives some of these to become beggars from door to door. They need help, and the Charitable Association has been started, and is already, in fact, in working condition for providing organized relief for such birds of passage. A house has been secured and furnished, and sufficient provision for board, lodging, washing, and shaving of those whom the Home will admit.

THE RESIDENT'S VISIT TO BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 22.

Every official is up and doing to give Mr. Howell, C.S., a right loyal reception. The local fathers of this station and at Akola are preparing the usual stereotyped addresses ; copies of which I hope to send you. The municipal bodies in both places are chiefly composed of Brahmins. The Resident's programme has been very kindly placed at my disposal from Bolarum. Here is the programme :—

Hyderabad Residency	Dept.	23rd	inst.
Bombay	Arr.	25th	„
Akola	„	26th & 27th	„
Amraoti (Head-quarters)	„	28th to 30th	„
Ellichpur	„	31st	„
Chikalda Sanitarium	„	1st	Nov.

All the heads of departments are to meet the officiating Resident at noon at Akola, on 26th instant, where great preparations are being made. The Military Secretary to the Resident (Major Gilchrist) is accompanying Mr. Howell.

E'lichpur, the semi-military Civil Station, is also preparing to give Mr. Howell a suitable reception.

It is freely rumoured that Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Mr. Howell will change places ere November closes. Mr. Howell has certainly done much good in bringing several departments under his administration to their "bearings."

A COW KILLING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a village near Bombay was witnessed the following scene of cruelty to an animal. A cow, belonging to a high-caste Brahmin, had, through the carelessness of its owner, met with an accident, and fractured its fore leg. Through careless doctoring gangrene set in, and as the limb dropped off, the stump was eaten with maggots ; the next fiendish bit of cruelty was to pour hot boiling oil on the wound, and the animal still languishes in its suffering. Neither the police, nor will the laws permit of putting the beast out of its misery. When the suggestion was made by a private individual to shoot the animal the police officer warned the gentleman that he would not be responsible for the consequences, and a riot would certainly ensue, as the cow was sacred. How long is the paternal Government going to allow this kind of thing, can the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals do nothing? Are the humiliating superstitions of idolatry to rule broadcast over the natural humane feelings of reason amongst a people whose progress towards enlightenment is the only hope of their future ?

Oct. 25. WATCHER.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major Henderson has been allowed furlough for a year.

Mr. E. A. Spring has been appointed Lieutenant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieut. B. Nicolson has been permitted to resign his commission in the Bombay Light Horse.

Lieut. P. Holland, Staff Corps, and Assistant Apothecary T. D. W. Gillespie have been permitted to return to duty.

Conductor Holmes, Commissariat Department, has been granted three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

Second Lieutenant Harold M. A. Lucas, 2nd Gloster Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The services of Captain E. R. Penrose, 23rd Bo. L. I., have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. R. F. Lush, West Yorkshire Regiment, Staff Corps probationer, has been granted a further extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

Surgeons J. W. H. Flannagan and R. W. Barnes have been brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command with effect from the 15th Oct.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford resumed its sitting to-day. There was again a large attendance of spectators.

The Advocate-General, in resuming his address today, said that before proceeding to the details of the Sindekar case, he would allude to a circumstance which arose out of Mr. Crawford's evidence in the Hanmantrao case. He alluded to Mr. Crawford's leaving Poona, or rather his flight from Poona, on the 18th July last. Mr. Crawford himself stated in his cross-examination :—

"I was suspended on Monday, July 16th. On the following day, I left Poona in disguise, that is on the early morning of the 18th. I left a letter for my brother, and believe there was a suggestion in it that I was going to drown myself. I believe, I travelled as far as Thana, but I have a very indistinct recollection of anything that occurred at that time. I dare say I wrote this letter. (Exhibit No. 85.) It was written in an assumed name to the purser of the steam-ship Teheran. I wished to go straight on board the ship. I stated whatever was in the letter. The statements in the letter are of course not true. I got a reply from the purser that tickets could not be got on board, but must be got at the Fort office. All this occurred on the 18th ; on receiving this reply I believe I sent a man to the Fort office with money to purchase a second-class ticket on board the Teheran. I believe I was in disguise during the whole of Wednesday. On that day I was brought back to Poona. I had stayed in Bombay in a little hotel near the docks. The explanation is that I did not know what I was doing. I was not responsible for my ctions for several days up to Friday, *i.e.*, the 20th. I was not responsible for my actions from Saturday, the 14th to Friday the 20th." Counsel then read the following letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, on his arrival in Bombay, to the purser on board the s. s. Teheran :—

Dear Sir,—I have just come down from Jubbulpore very ill—ordered for a sea-voyage. I want to go to Colombo, and perhaps further in the Teheran. Will you kindly let me know by the bearer when the steamer leaves the dock, and if I may come on board at once and pay for my ticket on board. I am a complete stranger to Bombay, and feel too ill after the long railway journey to go out to the office, which I am told is at some distance. Kindly let me know how much the second-class passage to Colombo will be. Pardon a sick man's troubling you so much.—Yours, &c.

James Compton.

I am at the little Victoria Hotel, close to the dock. I should be very grateful if I were allowed to come on board at once.

The officer on board the Teheran in reply stated that all arrangements for passage in Company's ships from Bombay must be made through the Port Office.

The above circumstance, Mr. Latham said, was a matter of importance in connection with the case. The behaviour of an accused person, on receiving notice of the accusation, was a matter of very considerable importance in judging of his guilt. He did not, of course, say for a moment that a nervous and timid man might not be startled by the accusations made against him, even though they might be entirely false. It was possible that Mr. Crawford might be able to establish what he had suggested in his evidence as an explanation of his conduct, that he was not in such a state of mind as to be responsible for his actions. But unless Mr. Crawford gave a satisfactory explanation of his conduct on that occasion, it was, Mr. Latham submitted, rather an indication of guilt, that the first thing he did, when the accusation was brought against him, was to leave Poona and go to Bombay, and attempt to escape from the country in disguise, and under a false name. That was all he thought he need say on that point. Another point to which Mr. Latham alluded was that it appeared from Mr. Crawford's account with the French Bank that besides the Rs. 650 paid into the bank every month by Messrs. King, King and Co., he had at one time standing to his credit a further sum of Rs. 20,000, which it would be the duty of Mr. Crawford to account for. According to Mr. Crawford's evidence, he had now only Rs. 3 to his credit in the bank.

Proceeding to the first case which the prosecution proposed to bring before the Commission, that of Sindekar, the Advocate-General said that Sindekar was an officer of what he might call the old school ; that is he was not a graduate, and so he did not come under the special resolution of 1878. But he was a man of long service under Government, and had passed, on the 3rd November, 1880, the higher standard examination, which was really the qualification for a mamlat. He was never permanently appointed mamlatdar, but he had from as long a date back as the 22nd December, 1883, acted or served as *sub pro tem* in the grade of mamlatdar. He had served in that capacity in various places. In July, 1884, he had been appointed to what he (Mr. Latham) had told the Commission on the preceding day was one of the unpopular districts, namely Peint in the Nassik Collectorate. He remained there for some years, petitioning the Commissioner from time to time, to get him transferred from the place. Those petitions had been supported in various instances by the Collectors. On the 28th April, 1887, he at last obtained his object, and he was transferred to Chandore, which was also in the Nassik Collectorate, but was a much more popular station than Peint. Sindekar was still *sub pro tem*, and during Mr. Crawford's tenure of office, nine of his juniors had passed over his head. On the 31st May, 1888, another notification appeared in the *Government Gazette* transferring Sindekar from Chandore to the District of Jowli in the Satara Collectorate, and the mamlatdar of Julgaum was transferred to Chandore. It appeared that there were no good reasons for the transfer of Sindekar to Jowli.

The President.—Is it a suggestion that this transfer from Chandore to Jowli was from a better place to a worse ?

The Advocate-General.—Yes. Sindekar had been transferred in the previous year from Peint to Chandore, and then he was transferred to Jowli, which was again a bad place. Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Latham said Sindekar thought the transfer was made in order to get money out of him ; and on the 3rd June he obtained two hoondees, which would be put in, from a money-lender of the place where he was stationed. The hoondees were for the respective sums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 700. On the 5th June, Sindekar proceeded to Manmad, where his brother, Narayen, was a passenger guide. Sindekar having not obtained leave at that time from the Collector to leave his station, he asked his brother, whom he met at that place, to proceed to Poona, and see what he could do to get the transfer cancelled. He gave his brother two letters of introduction, one to Kuntekar, secretary to the municipality of Poona, and the other to a man called Kalavde, who was said to be one of the sub-agents of Hanmantrao. Sindekar returned to his place, and his brother, Narayen, proceeded to Poona ; where he arrived on the 6th June. He went to the Commissioner's office, and there looked up one Narayen Agashe, who was then a karkoon in the office, and an old acquaintance of his. He asked Agashe where Hanmantrao's house was, and Agashe gave him a man whom he did not know, to take him to Hanmantrao. That man was not called as a witness in the proceedings against Hanmantrao, but he would be a witness, and a witness of considerable importance, before the Commission, he being one of Hanmantrao's intimates. The name of the man was Pitambar Joshi. The learned counsel continuing said he need not detail all the conversations which took place between Narayen and Hanmantrao. Suffice it to say that the next morning, that is on the 7th, Narayen again went to Hanmantrao, and after a good deal of bargaining, he went up as far as Rs. 1,500, saying he would get another Rs. 500. But Hanmantrao stood out for the sum of Rs. 2,000, and nothing was effected on that occasion. Sindekar, in the meanwhile, went to Igatpura, and obtained leave from Mr. Mulock, the Collector, to proceed to Poona. On the morning of the 8th, he proceeded from Igatpura to Nassik, in order to see a cousin. He did not find him there, but saw instead his brother, who was on his way back to Manmad. Narayen told Sindekar the result of his interview, one important feature of which was that nothing could be done under Rs. 2,000, and he handed back to his brother the two hoondees. Sindekar had at the time the hoondees for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 525 in cash. In order to make up the sum of Rs. 2,000, he obtained a loan of Rs. 500 from a cousin of the same surname, and he reached Poona on the 11th June. The next morning he went in company with Kuntekar to Hanmantrao's house, and there a conversation took place, the general purport of which was much the same as the previous conversation which Hanmantrao had with his brother. If the story of the prosecution was true, Hanmantrao did not attempt to disguise the object of the visit paid to him, but rather asked Sindekar how it was that his eyes had not been opened before, when so many men had been transferred over his head. He was also threatened with worse consequences if he persisted in his course. He was not only to be sent to a bad place, but was also to be reduced to the position of Aval Karkoon. The matter was eventually settled for Rs. 2,000. The learned counsel then narrated the interview which Sindekar said he had with Mr. Crawford, and gave in some detail the circumstances under which he had obtained the cancellation of his transfer to Jowli. According to [illegible] he paid the money to Hanmantrao on the 20th of June. The Advocate-General said, a remarkable fact which called for an explanation was that a sum of Rs. 2,000 was credited to Mr. Crawford's account in the French Bank on the 28th of June. From the list of registered letters, it appeard that there were two such letters sent by Mr. Crawford to the manager of the French Bank on the 25th and 27th June, the credit referred to appearing on the 28th of the same month. The suggestion for the prosecution would be that these two registered letters contained the halves of the notes for two thousand rupees credited on the 28th, on which day the registered letters must have been received in Bombay. The Advocate-General only put this suggestion forward for what it was worth, as the prosecution did not know what the contents of the letters were. This was the history of the Sindekar case, who was a man of long service, well spoken of, and recommended by the Collectors for a permanent appointment, having been passed over by nine juniors. The evidence about the payment of Rs. 2,000 to Hanmantrao, was incontrovertible, and the motive on the part of Hanmantrao to extort the money could not also be disputed. There were many cases in which but for the surrounding circumstances and coincidences in favour of the fact that payments were made to a man, whose agency in other cases the prosecution proposed to establish, the evidence directly connecting Mr. Crawford was but slight. There were also cases in which Hanmantrao brought the man who had agreed to pay money to Mr. Crawford, but in which the subject of money was not touched. There were, however, some cases in which, if the evidence was true, they found that moneys were actually paid into the hands of Mr. Crawford, or, if not paid into his hands, brought to his house and possibly placed in his sight. There were cases in which, if the evidence was true, previous demands had been made by Mr. Crawford. The connection which the prosecution proposed to establish would be different in degree in different cases, and it would be, therefore, necessary for the commission in order to appreciate the whole case, not only to consider the cases one by one, but to consider them in their mutual relations. He (the Advocate-General) thought it would be fair to read to the Commission that part of Mr. Crawford's evidence given before the magistrate in the Sindekar case, by way of an explanation of the allegations made against him during that trial. The learned counsel then read largely from Mr. Crawford's evidence, and, in commenting upon the same, observed that Mr. Crawford had stated in his evidence that one of the reasons for the transfer of Sindekar to an unhealthy place was that he had received a petition complaining of over-collections made by Sindekar for the Chandore dispensary. The Advocate-General said that there was not a trace of that petition in existence. It was for Mr. Crawford to establish that fact. Perhaps, Mr. Crawford had in his mind a certain very old petition which had been referred by him to the Collector for disposal. Bu that petition had nothing whatever to do with Chandore. If there was such a petition existing it would be an important factor in favour of Mr. Crawford ; but Government had made inquiries about it, and had found no trace of it. Mr. Crawford in his evidence had stated that he had some conversation with Mr. Woodward on the subject of the over-collections by Sindekar, in the course of which he had made some disparaging remarks about him. But the letter of Mr. Woodward, written subsequent to the date of the conversation recommending Sindekar for a permanent appointment, was fatal to his case. Mr. Woodward was unfortunately absent, having gone home on leave, or he would have been called as a witness.

Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, who gave his evidence in Marathi, was then examined by Mr. Jardine, and his evidence was much the same as given by him before the magistrate in the Hanmantrao case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Are the petitions sent by you to your superiors in your handwriting ? With the exceptions of one or two, all the petitions are in my handwriting.

The higher standard examination which you passed was conducted in English ?—Yes.

Well then, can't you give your evidence in English ? I can write English well, but can't speak it so well, and therefore I am giving my evidence in Marathi.

You were in Peint during Mr. Robertson's time ? Yes.

Did any of your juniors supersede you in Mr. Robertson's time ?—No.

Quite sure ?—Yes.

Did not eight of your juniors go over your head ?—I must explain this.

Mr. Inverarity : Never mind your explanation. Just answer my question.

Witness : I have had no knowledge of that personally.

Well those eight persons all superseded you ?—They might have.

The order of seniority is determined by the date at which each one passes the higher standard examination ?—I do not know that. I know this much that formerly everything was done according to the rules. (Question was repeated when witness replied that such was the fact.)

And you would consider yourself superseded, if any one who had passed the higher standard examinations after you were put over your head ?—Yes.

Are you a graduate ?—No.

Do you know the names of the eight men who passed over you in Mr. Robertson's time ?—No. If I were to see the dates when they passed their higher standard examination, I can tell whether they superseded me or not.

Do you know S. B. Bapat ?—Yes.

He passed his examination after you ?—I cannot say.

Do you know that he had passed his examination after you were appointed mamlatdar in December, 1882 ?—That is what I have heard.

He is a man in your department, and you ought to know it ?—I do not always see the *Government Gazette*.

With reference to your petition for transfer from Peint, you received a favourable answer ?—Yes.

And no one told you at that time that money would have to be paid for obtaining a favourable reply ?—No.

You were transferred from Peint to Indapore ?—I was.

Your only objection to go to Indapore was that it was out of the Nasik district where you had your relations ?—No.

You stated your objections to going to Indapore in your letter to Mr. Woodward. Are those the true objections ?—Yes, they are.

At this point the Commission adjoined till to-morrow.

SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG.

His Highness Awad bin Omer, Sultan Nawaz Jung Shumshir-ul-Mulk, chief of Sheher Mocalla, has been, since the 24th ult., touring in Upper India with the object of visiting several of the most noted moslem shrines. He arrived at Baroda on the same day where he was officially received by the Acting Dewan of Baroda and the other State functionaries, and was the guest of the Minister. His Highness while in Baroda stopped in the Maharaja's bungalow, and during his short stay paid and received official visits from the Minister. On the evening of the 25th September H. H. the Nawab visited Ahmedabad *en route* to Ajmere, where he was again officially received. During his stay here a dinner was given in honour of His Highness. At Ajmere the Nawab gave a dinner to 2,000 dervishes and also distributed Rs.1,000 among the poor of the city. His Highness then visited Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, and returned to Ahmedabad on Tuesday, and arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and was officially received, the Nawab being met by Mr Macdonald, on behalf of Government, at the Grant Road Station.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVING'S BANK.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following balance-sheet of the Government Savings Bank :—

"Balance sheet of the Government Savings Bank for the Official year endeded 31st March, 1888.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount due to 25,061 Depositors ...	80,12,022	12	1
Total Rs.	80,12,022	12	1

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By cash paid into the Bank of Bombay...	80,12,022	12	1
Total Rs.	80,12,022	12	1

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE LEAKAGE OF THE MALABAR HILL AND BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIRS.

A sub-committee of the Town Council was appointed in August last by the following resolutions of the Corporation:—"That the whole question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir as set forth in the various papers, which have been placed before the Council, and also of those works which have been placed verbally before the meeting by the Acting Commissioner as being desirable improvements, be referred for the favour of report to the sub-committee of the Council appointed on the 7th May last, viz., Colonel Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, and Dr. Waters, with the addition of Major Selby."

"That the sub-committee report on the following points:—

(1). What works the committee, after consulting the Deputy Executive Engineer, consider should be taken in hand now?

(2). Whether the committee do or do not consider that it would be better to finish one reservoir first before undertaking the work of the other? If not, why not?

(3). That they furnish an abstract estimate of cost signed by the Deputy Executive Engineer and properly allocated between Revenue and Loan.

(4). What works the Committee consider may be further considered hereafter?

5. To report the facts regarding the supervising staff for Bhandarwada only, and from the records of the Town Council to report with reference to the whole period during which this reservoir was under construction.

(a). What reference were made to the Town Council for staff?

(b) How, in each instance, the Town Council treated these references?

(c). Whether, during the whole of this period any report was submitted to the Council, showing that the weakness of the staff was causing or likely to cause bad or indifferent work?

(6). To report if the contractors' bills were paid on certificates that the work had been satisfactorily performed.

The sub-committee submitted their report at the last meeting of the Standing Committee, and made the following recommendations:—The works which should be taken in hand at once are those included in division together with item 14 of division C. B. A. of the list of works submitted by the Acting Municipal Commissioner to this sub-committee, and appended hereto. These works are urgently needed for improving the inlet and outlet, and for stopping the leakage of Malabar Hill Resevoir, for stopping the leakage of Bhundarwara Reservoir and for equalizing the demand and supply at the Vehar filters.

2. The works thus provided for should be taken in hand together as soon as practicable, and for the reason that it is necessary for convenience of arrangements in connection with the supply of water that the works should be undertaken piecemeal, and it will thus be an advantage to proceed with the works at both reservoirs at the same time.

3. The abstract estimate showing the nature of the proposed works and the allocation of the charges is as follows:—

	Owing to Leakage charged to.		General improvement to be charged to.	
	Revenue	Loans.	Revenue	Loans.
Considered by Dy. Ex. Engr. as being most urgent:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Division A— Malabar Hill Reservoir.				
1. Turbine and Centrifugal Pump for supplying to high section	..	..	...	4,600
2. Overflow of Sludge Pipes..	..	..	1,178	3,422
3, Alteration to Inlet of Direct Delivery Main	920	..	..	...
4, Cushions for Outlets of Filters	..	5,360	..	...
5. Repairs junction of skew-backs, South wall	4,601	..	..	...
6. Painting Inner Faces of walls	7,000	...	...	..
	12 520	7,360	1,178 13,698	8,022 15,392
Bhundarwada Reservoir –				
7. Painting walls of Filters in neat cement	...	1,942	...	..
8. Painting walls of Filters where plaster is demaged	805	...	..	...
9. Removing and replacing filering materials	13,211	..	...	...
10. Portland Cement Concrete on floor of filters	..	41,400	...	..
11. Portland Cement Concrete walls on inside outside of Distributing Basin	..	1,01,681	...	..
12, Painting inner face of storage Basin walls in neat cement	..	5,296	...	..
Total..	14,053	1 59,325	14,053	1,59,325
Division B (strongly recomended) by Dy. Ex. Engr. Vehar Filters.	..	—	27,751	1,65,707
Balancing Reservoir, 1 million gallons capacity	...	..	...	46 000
			27,751	46,000 1,65,707
			27,751	2,11,700 27,751
Total...				2,39,458

4. All the works included in division B other than No. 14, as above, together with those shown in division C should be taken into consideration by the Corporation hereafter that is the extension of the filter beds, and if matters connected herewith, items 15, 16, 17, and 18. The consideration of these questions should be postponed until it has been ascertained to what extent the leakage is decreased by the remedial measures now recommended for adoption, and also, until something more is known about the new process if filtration brought to notice by Mr. Walton.

5. A *precis* of the papers on the records of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee regarding the supervising for Bhunderwara, accompanies this report.

6. The bills of the contractor for the execution of Bhundarwada Reservoir were paid on certificates signed by the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge and the Inspector employed as follows:—"Certified that the above claim is correct, that the measurements have been made by me, and that the work has been performed in a satisfactory manner."

ST. JACOBS OIL AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Editorial Notice from the *Stock Exchange Times*.

The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have kindly furnished us with a couple of trial bottles. With one of these we have experimented on ourselves, and have found the result all that could be desired. The effect was speedy and satisfactory, and the rheumatism which was in our shoulders vanished like magic after it had been used only twice. The first application gave relief, the second cured. The other bottle we gave to a gentleman who was suffering from a severe attack of sciatica. One application on going to bed has absolutely cured him, and he is loud in its praise. St. Jacobs Oil has, for many years, enjoyed a very large sale and a goodly reputation in America, Germany, and Russia, and the sale here is daily increasing now that its merits are becoming generally known. It is a powerful remedy, and has unique properties, possessed by no other drug or compound with which we are acquainted

Senhor Jeronimo d'Almeida Bivar, who has been appointed Agricultural Superintendent of Portuguese India, has arrived in Goa from Portugal.

The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., has been confirmed in the appointment of archdeacon and commissary, vice the Ven Archdeacon Sharpin, retired.

Mr F. Austin, on return from leave, will do duty as District Superintendent of Police in Upper Sind Frontier District; Mr. R. H. Vincent in the Shikarpur district: Mr. E. A. Bulkeley, in Ahmednagar; Mr. J. E. Penton as assistant in Shikarpur; Mr. D. Davies as Superintendent at Sholapur, and Mr. S. B. W. Riddel as assistant at Khandesh.

Sir Charles Elliott is under the professional care of Dr. Leahy, who last hails from Bagdad, where he was Surgeon to the Residency, and to which place he originally went from choice, as offering a fine field for a specialist in diseases of the eye. Sir Charles, we are very glad to hear, is progressing favourably.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. **Winslow's Soothing Syrup**. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER ON INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Professor James Darmesteter, whose sojourn in Bombay in the early part of last year will be pleasantly remembered by many of our readers, has just brought out in Paris a volume of letters on the Afghan frontier, which he contributed since his return to France to the *Journal des Debats*. The book, which bears the name of "Lettres Sur l'Inde a la frontiere Afghane," is dedicated to Lord and Lady Reay. In an exceedingly well written preface he makes the following reference to the relative importance attached in India to questions of social and of political reform:—

"How the educational influence of England has proved superficial and has failed to touch the moral fibres is evidenced by the movement, all political and no way social, that it has produced. There is a host of politicians, but not a single reformer. New India asks for an Indian parliament, for admission into the higher ranks of the Civil Service, for all such reforms as interest a small clique or a small body of the *elite*, call it by any name you like, and as may deliver into their hands the dumb masses bound hand and foot. There are reforms more grave and of a more general interest, but less attractive, for they can promise nothing to those who preach them except the hatred of the common people, calumny, insult, and perhaps martyrdom some day. I mean Social Reforms which, among other things, include the abolition of the two monstrous customs that are at one and the same time the plague and the shame of India, the marriage of infants and the perpetual widowhood of widows. The English Government has abolished Suttee, but Suttee was a deliverance compared with the lot of the wife who has the misfortune to survive her husband. The misfortune of the widow becomes her crime and her shame. Her hair shaved off, always in mourning, condemned to endless fasts, the drudge and the butt of the cruel jeers of the family, feared and shunned by everybody—for she has the evil eye—incapable of regaining in a fresh union the support she has lost, the widow's sole resource often is either suicide or prostitution. Frequently this hell commences with the dawn of life, and the girl becomes a widow while yet in the cradle. Hindu families marry their children when they are three or four years old, and if one of these *fictif* husbands die before the real marriage, the little widow belongs for ever to the shade of the dead lord whom she has never known. There are in India five millions of these unhappy widows who asks, like the daughter of the Arab before the time of Mahomet "For what crime have they been buried alive?" A man, an apostle, Malabari has risen against this time-honoured horror. Single-handed, poor, and sick he undertook the crusade against the selfishness and the superstitions of a whole race, and carried from one end of India to the other the indignant protest of conscience and of pity. Not a single member of the politician class has joined him; the sufferings of five millions of women, that is no concern of theirs! Is not woman created for the pleasure of man? Moderate men said "Do not touch the family;" and grave men said "Do not dry up the springs of sacrifice;" and with all her English, all her press, all her framers of radical Constitutions new India rests buried as much as old India in the apotheosis of her masculine animality.

The Government is powerless; it is bound by solemn promise not to interfere with the national customs and religion, and cares little to put its finger into this hornet's-nest. Suttee and infanticide (of girls) fell under the denomination of murder and consequently under the provisions of the code; but slow murder does not fall under them. Recently a stir was caused in Bombay by a strange suit. A young lady married, when a child, to a child, refused to go and live (with a husband) (when the time for marriage arrived) whom she had neither selected nor accepted. Her husband by the choice of her parents and by religious law drags her before the English judges, and claims his right of violating her with the permission of justice. Justice has recognised his right. The politicians of India are like those of other countries; the supreme object of politics is not reform but only a place in the budget. Ours more clever give prominence to progress, to social reform, to the rights of the masses, make for themselves an arm of the poverty of the masses; in India such a thing is not possible. The eloquence of a Mirabeau will not so much as raise a ripple on the stagnant ocean of Hindu wretchedness: be it indolence, be it wisdom, the masses ask but one thing, to live, to suffer; to die in peace without knowing it as generations did before, drinking toddy, smoking chilam with the village idol at the door.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd October 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather sultry. River Kotri 21st, 8 feet 5 inches against 8 feet 1 inch same date last year. Harvesting continues. Mehla insects in Kotri and Sehwan. Great scarcity of grass in Karachi. Agricultural stock healthy.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting continues; rabi preparations progressing.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting continues; blight in the four southern talukas; rabi preparations going on in three talukas. Agricultural stock fair except in Guni Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings on Begari water continue; jowari outturn Shahdadpur Taluka 16 annas. Wheat 24, jowari 38, and bajri 36 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Cotton and rabi would be greatly benefited by rain; some cotton plants withering; jowari and bajri harvest nearly over.

Panch Mahals.—Rain badly required for rabi sowings; late sown kharif crops withering. Fever slightly prevalent.

Kaira.—Rabi sowing going on in A'nand Taluka, and land for them is being prepared in Matar, Mehmadabad, and Kapadvanj Talukas; kharif harvesting progressing; tobacco sowing going on in Nadiad, Borsad, A'nand, and Thasra Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Mehmadabad, Matar, and Thasra Talukas.

Broach.—No rain, except a few light showers in a few villages. Prospects remain as previously reported. People anxiously expecting rain before the Divali. Scarcity of water felt in many villages, especially in west of Jambusar and Vagra. Public health good. Days continue intensely hot. Crops suffering.

Surat.—Rain in Bulsar 10 cents; rain much needed throughout district. Standing crops suffering; reaping of rice and bajri almost completed; rabi sowing progressing. Prices of grain slightly rising in some talukas; in Surat City some grains have fallen in price. Agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of bajri over; picking of cotton continues; sowing of rabi continues at places. Rain necessary in the next fortnight throughout the district; otherwise the rabi crops will be very poor. Cattle suffering in many talukas on account of scarcity of fodder. Cattle-disease in Pachora Taluka.

Nasik.—Early kharif crops being reaped, but outturn indifferent; later kharif crops withering; rabi sown wherever moisture sufficient, but much land still unsown; in Yeola and other places rabi withering; rain urgently needed throughout district, and rabi crops depend in most places on a fall before the Divali. Cattle in good condition except in the Baglan, Malegaon, Chandvad, Nandgaon, and Yeola Talukas where fodder very scarce and dear; want of water in Yeola. Prices higher in Nasik and much higher in Yeola; as yet stationary elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay)—Mean temperature from 1° to 4° above the average. Vapour in air normal on 17th and 18th, afterwards defective. Wind normal.

Thana.—Crops damaged by drought; reaping in progress; probable outturn from 8 to 9 annas. Cholera lingering in two talukas; cases 26, fatal 15. Agricultural stock good. Second sort rice 20 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending the 21st of, October 1888)—Public health good. Crops bad withered in several places; reaping operations continued. Rice, second sort, 22 1-20 and tur dal, second sort, 18 3-40 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Harvesting of early crops completed, that of late crops commenced; late and varkas crops damaged by drought. Prospects of fodder look bad.

Poona.—Rain 35 cents in Purandhar and 8 cents in Mulshi Petha; urgently wanted nearly all over the district. Harvesting of existing kharif crops in progress all over the district; rabi crops are withering in some places for want of sufficient moisture; further sowing of rabi retarded in several places. Agricultural stock good all over excepting in Indapur and Bhimthadi where fodder is scarce. Public health fair; cholera quite disappeared in some talukas. Bajri 26 and jowari 31 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 28 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Jowari sowing mostly completed, that of wheat and gram in progress; prospects so far fair, but rain needed shortly everywhere. Bajri 31 and jowari 34 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain urgently required for rabi crops in all talukas. Sowing operations almost completed; prospects of kharif crops unfavourable. New grass withering for want of moisture. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains gradually rising.

Satara.—Slight rain in Karad, Khanapur, and Tasgaon; more generally wanted for rabi sowing; reaping of kharif in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain Indi 27 cents, none elsewhere, wanted everywhere for protection of kharif and extension of rabi sowing. Kharif harvest commences; blight reported in Bijapur, Bagalkot, and Hungund; gram and wheat sowing continues. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain generally wanted. Rabi sowing still in progress; kharif crops promise well; reaping of rice continues. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain Kalghatgi 98 cents, in western talukas slight, in eastern *nil*; average for week 17 cents, total 29 inches 9 cents; more wanted everywhere. Standing crops good; cotton sowing completed in parts; sowing of late crops in progress. Cattle-disease in two talukas. Cholera cases 217, deaths 134.

Kanara.—Light rain in parts of district. Rice harvest nearly completed below Ghats and in progress above Ghats. Mundgod cholera 1 case, 1 death; slight cattle-disease in two and fever in one taluka. Prices of food-grain rising.

Rajkot.—Sowing wheat and gram in progress; jowari crops greatly suffered. Agricultural stock poor. Scarcity of fodder. Fever in some places. Cholera in Morvi.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm and cloudy. Water and fodder scarcity increasing. Standing crops withering jowari and bajri harvesting in progress; outturn poor

Baroda.—Fever still prevalent. Crop prospects gloomy; fodder scarce. Want of water felt everywhere. Bajri 21, wheat 17, rice 12 pounds.

General Remarks.—Slight rain during week in parts of Broach, Surat, Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar, and Kanara; total rainfall generally insufficient, and more required urgently in most districts for preservation of standing early crops and sowing of late crops. Standing crops withering throughout Gujarat, Konkan, and Kathiawar and in parts of Nasik for want of moisture, and damaged by insects in parts of Karachi and by blight in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Kathiawar; and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of early crops in Thana from eight to nine annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Baroda, and Kathiwar. Cattle suffering in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Kathiawar. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Broach, Nasik, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Prices rising in parts of Surat Nasik, Sholapur, and Kanara.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct 25.)

Military Department.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Lieutenant—Edward Alfred Spring, Gent.

Bombay Light Horse—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Lieutenant B Nicholson.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 15th October 1888, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgeons J W H Flanagan and R W Barnes.

In G O No. 276, dated 12th June 1888, for 5th Jany 1887 *read* 9th Dec 1886.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No, 862, dated 19th October 1888, is republished:—

Order of British India.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the Order of British India from the 25th July 1888.

Bombay.

To the 2nd Class with the title of Bahadur.

Risaldar Muhammad Amir Khan, 5th Bombay Cavalry, vice pensioned Subadar Nagu Chawan Bahadur, deceased.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 444 of 1888 Lieutenant R. F. Lush, West Yorkshire Regiment, Probationer for the Staff Corps, is granted a further extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer and Medical Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant P. Holland, Staff Corps.

Assistant Apothecary T. D. W. Gillespie, Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Conducter A. Holmes, Commissariat Department, three months, medical certificate.

Second Lieutenant Harold Maude Alfred Lucas, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 14th October 1888.

The services of Captain E R Penrose, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Marine Department.

Captain Sir Henry Morland, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made:—

Captain M Bean, Indian Marine, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, to act as Port Officer during the absence of Captain Sir Henry Morland on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr T T Thorburn, Harbour Master, Bombay, to act as Assistant Port Officer vice Captain Bean.

The following Notification by the Government of India, Marine Department, No. 54, dated 19th October 1888, is republished:—

Captain P. J. Faile, Indian Marine, to be officiating Port Officer, Aden, vice Captain E. Bishop, proceeding on furlough."

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Reverend G. B. Streeten, M.A., Chaplain of Aden, is granted furlough for seven months and fourteen days from the date of his being relieved.

The Reverend C F H Johnston, MA, has been confirmed in the appointment of Archdeacon and Commissary, with effect from the 1st October 1888, vice the Venerable Archdeacon F L Sharpin, MA, retired.

Consequent on the retirement of the Venerable Archdeacon F L Shrpin, M A, the Reverend C H Badham, BA, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st October 1888.

CIVL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Mr W A Ingle is appointed to be City Magistrate of Karachi vice Mr F Gibbons, retired.

Mr Ingle is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Karachi under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr F Austin, on his return from leave, to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District till further orders.

Mr R H Vincent to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District till further orders.

Mr E A Bulkley to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Admednagar District till further orders.

Mr J E Penton to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District till further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr D Davies, on being relieved by Captain T R M Macpherson, to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District,

Mr J B W Biddle, on being relieved by Mr Davies, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District.

Mr A H Unwin delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 9th instant, after office hours.

Azam Bhogilal Mahasukhram, acting Head Karkun of taluka Godhra in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr G McCorkell received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 12th instant, after office hours.

Colonel W H Wilson and Mr H G Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 18th instant, after office hours.

Messrs H G Gell and J G Smith respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 18th instant, after office hours.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Himatram Sobharam, acting Mahalkari of petha Hansot in the Broach district, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

Revenue Department.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:

Belgaum District—Mr Shrinivas Bhimaji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, from the 17th August to 16th September 1888.

Thana District—Mr Shridhar Sadashiv, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Salsette, from 25th August to 9th September 1888.

Sholapur District—Mr Krishnaji Dhondev, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 15th to 19th September 1888.

Mr J F Fleet, CS, CIE, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr E C Ozanne, CS, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Mr S St J Westlake, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Burma.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs R A L Moore, C S, and R A Gamble, C S, to be Assistant Collectors in Sind.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appoinments were made in the Registration Departments:—

Ratnagiri District.—Mr Sakharam Ramchandra Ghaute, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Dapoli, from 27th August to 7th September 1888.

Kaira District—Mr Motilal Girdhar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Mahuda, from 19th August to 18th September 1888.

Kolaba District.—Mr. Ramchandra Ramakant, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 9th to 15th September 1888.

Dharwar District.—Mr Devji Mahadev, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Navalgund, on 21st September 1888.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.—Mr. Achratlal Gopaldas, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Gogha, from 11th April to 17th August 1888.

Thana District.—Mr. Bajaba Nathoba, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Vada, from 30th June to 5th July 1888.

Mr. Khanderao Moreshvar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Vada, from 6th July to 2nd September 1888.

Mr. W. S. Cole, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Appaji Krishna, officiating Kulkarni of mauze Dhuldev, taluka Man in the Satara Collectorate, having been dismissed from office in consequence of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Ganesh Sakharam, officiating Kulkarni of mauze Theur, taluka Haveli in the Poona Collectorate, having been dismissed from office in consequence of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr J R Middleton, C S, on his return from leave to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Ratnagiri, District Registrar Ratnagiri, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri District.

Mr R E Candy, C S, on being relieved by Mr Middleton, to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Sholapur, district Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District.

General Department.

Surgeon H McCalman, M D, Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Surgeon-Major W G H Henderson is allowed furlough for one year from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to grant Mr E H Moscardi, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, privilege leave of absence for one month from such date after the 25th instant as he may avail himself of it.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

Captain G B G'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent' Mahi Kantha, availed himself of Examination leave from the 28th September to 11th October 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. O. Quin delivered over and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Broach, on the 13th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month under Section 74 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition, from the 10th proximo, or such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

A'zam Anandrao Bhasker, Head Karkun, Kalyan, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vada in the Thana District during the absence of Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath on privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Central Division.

A'zam Anant Raghunath Modak acted as Mamlatdar of taluka Valva in the Satara District from the 2nd August to the 13th September 1888, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, detained in Poona on special duty.

Mr S M Fraser, First Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 27th instant.

In consequence of the retirement from the Service of Rao Saheb V N Deoshikhamany, Police Inspector, Second Grade, the following promotions are made:—

Mr D Smith, Third Grade Inspector of Police, is promoted to Second Grade vice Rao Saheb V N Deoshikhamany, retired.

Khan Saheb Syed Jamal, Fourth Grade Inspector of Police, is promoted to Third Grade vice Mr Smith.

Consequent on the death of Khan Saheb Framji Kharsetji Nariman, substantive pro tem Frist Grade Inspector, Belgaum, the follwing promotions are made:—

Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji, substantive pro tem. Second Grade Inspector of Police, is confirmed in that grade vice Khan Saheb Framji, deceased.

Mr D Smith, substantive pro tem Third Grade Inspector of Police, is confirmed in that grade vice Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji.

Rao Bahadur Moro Gopal, substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Inspector of Police, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr E deSouza, Second Class Chief Constable, Poona District, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Inspector of Police.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds:—

Rao Saheb Govind Vital Deshpande from Navalgund in Dharwar to Ankola in Kanara.

Rao Sahed Manjunath Sheshgiri from Ankola in Kanara to Navalgund in Dharwar.

A'zam Bapuji Vinayak, Mahalkari of Nargund, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hubli during the absence of Rao Saheb Shamrao Vithal, appointed to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Kanara District for 1887-88.

Messrs J K Spence and H N Scannell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, on the 3rd October 1888, in the forenoon.

Mr H C Stokes, European Constable, Poona Cantonment Police, is appointed Inspector, Sixth Grade, on the Southern Maratha Railway.

Messrs J C Anding, Deputy Collector and W D Sheppard, Assistant Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Assistant Collector's office, Belgaum, on the 10th instant, before noon.

Railway.

Mr Manekshaw D Doctor delivered over and Mr W Holland received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, B B and C I Railway, on the 18th instant, in the forenoon.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Mr Boyd, Distillery Inspector, Ahmedabad, doing duty at the Revdanda Distillery, is appointed to act as District Inspector, Surat, but should do duty as Assistant Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, during the absence of Mr Carrel, drawing acting allowance calculated on the Rs 150 grade.

Mr Abdul Rasul, Gauger, Revdanda Distillery, is appointed to act as Abkari Inspector in the Rs. 75 grade vice Mr Boyd, and to be in charge of the Revdanda Distillery in addition to his duties as Gauger.

Erratum—In this Office Notification No. 6,129 dated the 25th ultimo, published at page 711, Part I, of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 27th idem, for Mr Burjorji Fardunji Patel read Mr Barjorji Fardunji Dalal.

Under para 2, Sec 6 of the Bombay Abkari Act 1878 and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of Abkari hereby invests the undermentioned servants of the licensee of the Country Spirit farm of the Sankheda Mewas District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license and during their employment by the said licensee:—

(1) Shivgir Tejgir	Inspector.
(2) Maneckji Nusserwanji	Do.
(3) Rafulla Ahmed Khan	Sepoy.
(4) Pahadia Kaduji	Do.
(5) Nathu Jivan	Do.
(6) Karsan Guman	Do.
(7) Bhukhia Umed	Do.

By the Sanitary Commissioner.

Govind Keshev, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Poona Zilla, is granted sick leave from 7th October to 6th November 1888; and Ragunath Pandurang is appointed to act for him.

By the Conservator of Forests.

Northern Circle.

Messrs Ganesh Sakharam Hinge, Acting Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and R H Madan, L.C.E., Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the A Sub-Divisional Office, South Thana, on the 11th October 1888, after office hours.

Messrs. R. H. Madan, L.C.E., Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and H. W. Keys, Acting Fourth Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Panch Mahals, on the 9th October 1888, afternoon.

By the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay.

With reference to G O C No. 467 of 1888 the undermentioned Sub-Hospital Assistants have been brought on the strength of the Military Department, with effect from 16th September 1888, and are posted to general duty as stated against their names:—

Chanookhan Alikhan, No. 158, Sind District.
D P DeSouza, No. 159, Poona District.
Sittaram Chintamon, No. 160, Sind District.
Gulam Imamkhan, No. 161, Sind District.
Bulvantrao Goray, No. 162, Sind District.
Krishna Hurry, No. 163, Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts.
Bhawoo Bajirao, No. 164, Mhow District.
Shaik Miran Shaik Rahim, No. 165, Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts.
Gowree Shunker, No. 166, Poona District.
Mahadeo Bapuji, No. 167, Mhow District.
Balkrishna Dadaji, No. 168, Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts.
Ramchunder Govind, No 169, Poona District.
Mahadoo Luxumon, No. 170, Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts.
Krishna Appa, No. 171, Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts.
Viragoo Dhurmalingam, No. 172, Poona District.
Shaik Noor Mahomed, No. 173, Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts.
Gershome Shallum, No. 174, Mhow District.
Yousiff Daniel No. 175, Mhow District.

The undermentioned are granted leave:—

Hospital Assistant D DeSouza, No 137, thirty days on full pay from date of departure.

Hospital Assistant Shunker Vittoba, No 152, three months on medical certificate from 12th instant.

By the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Surgeons B B Grayfoot and J W T Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Jail on the 11th October 1888, before office hours.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain J A Hill, cleared outward yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s s Bryn Glas, 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, cleared out yesterday for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

The B I S. N. Co's steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Pallican, Lieut Piers, and Mr R Moore and 86 deck.

The P and O Co's steamer Venetia, 1,726 tons, Capt F Cole, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong (Oct 6), with extra mails and a general cargo. She reports having spoken the s s Ravenna, when in Lat. 5° 49" N. Long. 88° 16" E.

The Mc Iver's steamship Lycia, 2,102 tons, Captain B Fletcher, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F J ORorke, Mrs Tudball, Miss Tudball, Miss E Tudball, Capt T H Mackenzie, Mrs T Mackenzie, and two infants, Count Pfeil, Mr A Laugahsted, and Mr John Hewit.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thames	2137	Seaton	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Ruysdael	1355	Griffiths	H J	C. Edalji.
„ Henzada	1344	J. Avera	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Bryn Glass	1503	J. G. Bethell	1	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Amana	2018	G. Kilgour	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kashgar	1555	Speck	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	Tognasso	7	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Venetia (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	H. M. S. Crocodile Pachumba (s) Lycia (s) Bryn Glas (s)	Evans Pearson Fletcher Bethell	Portsmouth. Karachi. Liverpool. Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
21 Simla s ....Major ....Moulmein, Oct. 17.
Buledi s ....Clark ....London, July 4.
Merida s........Bone ....Middlesbro', Aug. 22.

DEPARTURES.

October 21.—Steamers Chindwara, Landaura and City of Khios.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
23 Secundra s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
22 Colaba s...... ...... Calcutta.
Clan Buchanan s .. .. London.
Goalpara s...... ...... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 24.

Wilson, Lieut, 23rd Bombay L I, on duty, from Poona.

Mallaby, Lieut, and Adjt, B B and C I Ry Volunteers on duty, from Poona.

October 25.

La Touche, Brigadier-Genl, Bombay, off leave, from Khandalla.

Rosseter, Captain, and Adjt, G I P Ry Volunteers, on duty, from Poona.

Heath, Major, Bombay, Dist Staff Officer, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 25.

Hatch, Lieut, 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.

Mackenzie, Captain, 14th Bombay L I, on leave, to England.

Heath, Major, Bombay, Dist Staff Officer, on duty, to Deesa.

Piers, Lieut, 10th Bombay L I, to rejoin, to Quetta.

Unwin, Lieut, 1st Panjaub Cavalry, from leave, to Rajanpore.

Hart, Colonel, E Surrey Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Comdt.
B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, October 26, 1888.

1. The following Regimental No is assigned as follows:—Vol J Thomas, "B" Company, No 2699.

2. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 2700 Vol A E Poyntz, and 2701 Vol C W Christopher, to "A" Company; No 2702 Vol C Helfeld and No 2703 Vol J J Hickey, to "B" Company.

3. No 2587 Vol Bulman, "A" Company, is struck off from the strength of the Corps from this date.

4. The Battalion will parade for Company drill under the Officiating Commandant on Saturday, the 27th instant. Fall in in front of the Fort Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from Parade will be paid on application to Company. N C Officer appointed for that purpose.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BLOODHOUNDS AS DETECTIVES.

An Old Tracker writes as follows to an influential London evening paper:—

Within the last few days, stimulated by the long list of unavenged horrors with which the public has been surfeited, there has been much talk, though as yet it has not led to practical results, of the possibility of calling in to our aid the sagacity which nature has bestowed upon certain breeds of dogs. A very natural and creditable repugnance rises in more tenderly constituted minds at the mere name of the species to which we should chiefly have to look, the bloodhound; but there is no great difficulty in proving that this compunction is unreasonable. To begin with, it is perfectly possible to train dogs of this species not only to follow a certain and definite trail with undeviating fidelity, but to bring it to a conclusion which shall not shock the nerves of the most delicate philanthropist who ever opened a morning paper over his breakfast coffee. The bloodhound, in fact, like a well-trained staghound, will, under proper teaching, bring his quarry to bay and "chide" him there without attacking him until help comes up. So certain is this, and so heavily has his sanguinary appellation weighed upon a noble and docile breed, that it seems very desirable that the name, when the rare gifts it covers are recognised, should be abandoned for the older one of sleut or sleut-hound—a word derived from the Saxon *sleut*, signifying the track of a deer, and no doubt the origin of the word "slot."

HIS BREEDING.

The genuine bloodhound breed was large, strong, muscular, and broad-chested, the upper lip large and pendulous; the expression stern and noble; the colour a deep tan and generally marked with a black spot over each eye. This species, however, has now been crossed with other and smaller hounds, until the genuine bell-mouthed tracker of fur and felons of the ballads and early poets is almost, if not quite, extinct. If, indeed, we could conquer the creditable modern repugnance to "let slip the dogs of war" even upon merciless villains, the breed might easily be revived, and its services enlisted in the cause of the civilisation which the East-end atrocities of the last few weeks have disgraced. Says an authority, "The bloodhound has been employed at various times in every part of the kingdom: in the clan feuds of Scotland, in the border contests on the debatable land between the two kingdoms, and in the unhappy Irish rebellion, its extraordinary powers have been taken advantage of, without much regard to the claims either of justice or mercy. The improvement of the breed of hounds for the purpose of the chase, and the introduction of a more regular system of police, aided, we may hope, by some amelioration in the feelings of the people, have annihilated the use of the dog in all the objects for which it was formerly employed." This is well enough in theory, but when miscreants hide their victims, mangled remains with impunity under the windows of the Foreign Office, and a ruffian accomplishes abominable deeds night after night in crowded neighbourhoods without a suspicion of his identity leaking out, the citizen mind naturally turns to hopes of assistance in quarters less expert in theories and more acute in practical methods than his energetic but ineffective detectives.

A DOUBTFUL POINT.

One of the questions which would naturally arise in any consideration of the matter is whether it would be feasible or not in the streets of a crowded city, where footsteps are for ever succeeding footsteps, to utilise the services of the sleuth-hound in the detection of heinous crime. No doubt the surroundings are such as would put the sagacity and powers of the animal to their utmost test, but those who, like myself, have seen such animals at work, would not regard the case as at all hopeless. The sense of smell in these animals is so exquisitely acute, and their discrimination so infinitely beyond the powers of human comprehension, that almost anything may be successfully asked of them. On one occasion, in an early Cuban revolt, when the negroes were in arms, a Spanish Government official was cruelly stabbed in the dark on his own verandah, and the assassin got safely away beyond the reach of ordinary detection. But these dogs were just then terribly popular, and though there was not one near at hand, a pair were sent for five miles away. They arrived nearly four hours afterwards, and being put upon the footsteps of the man at once "owned" them, and dashed off in pursuit with unwavering instinct through a crowded bazaar, across the wet ricefields beyond, over the stepping stones of a wide ford, through a couple of villages and into the hills, 14 miles beyond, where they ran their man to bay in a deserted hut. Now in such a case as this, it is absolutely certain that the miscreant would never have been brought to justice but for the help of the indomitable four-footed assistants of the cause of justice; and in the existing circumstances of the metropolis, and the freedom with which every sort of criminal appears to be escaping just at present through the stiff, tape-tied fingers of our police, it is a serious question whether the nice susceptibilities of the very compunctions ought to debar us from the use, in extremities, of what appears to be our only means of putting a stop to the monstrous things we all bewail.

THE MAROON INSURRECTION.

The very fact of the importation of a dozen Cuban bloodhounds into Jamaica, in 1796, struck a death-blow at the cruel and spreading Maroon insurrection. One of the objects of that amiable rising was to kill all the white men, and distribute the English women among the negro leaders, but when the sleuth-hounds arrived the game was found to be not worth the candle, the mere terror of their presence, the vast increasing dread of their swift unknown, remorseless pursuit was more effective in restoring order and [illegible] to a chaotic society than all the statute books in the cellars of Government House and all the cannon in the Kingston citadel to boot. I am not bloodthirsty, and having followed through some of the fairest places in the word with constant admiration and pleasure the leadership of these strong and gentle dogs in sport and woodcraft, it is with something very like remorse that I commend them to such sad and ignoble duties. But so much is certain, that circumstances call for unusual remedies, and if the sleuth-hound has hitherto been chiefly associated in recent popular fancy with the perversion of justice and the oppression of liberty, it is less his fault than the fault of those who misuse or overlook instincts and acumen of which the heavy detective biped knows absolutely nothing.

MR. VIZETELLY'S DEFENCE OF M. ZOLA.

As the Government has now taken up the prosecution of Mr. Vizetelly for publishing unexpurgated English editions of M. Zola's novels, Mr. Vizetelly has addressed a letter to Sir A. K. Stephenson, Solicitor to the Treasury, K.C.B., from which we take the following extracts:—"16 Henrietta Street, Convent Garden, September 18, 1888.—Sir,—As the Treasury, after a lapse of four years since the first appearance of the translation of M. Zola's novels, has taken upon itself the prosecution instituted for the suppression of these books, I beg leave to submit to your notice some hundreds of extracts, chiefly from English classics, and to ask you if in the event of M. Zola's novels being pronounced 'obscene libels,' publishers will be allowed to continue issuing in their present form the plays of Shakespear, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and other old dramatists, and the works of Defoe, Dryden, Swift, Prior, Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, and a score of writers—all containing passages far more objectionable than any that can be picked out from the Zola translations published by me. I ask for my own and other publishers' guidance whether, if Zola's novels are to be interdicted, 'Tom Jones' and 'Roderick Random,' 'Moll Flanders' and 'The Country Wife,' 'The Maid's Tragedy' and 'The Relapse,' in all of which the grossest passages are to be met with will still be allowed to circulate without risk of legal proceedings. In the extracts now submitted to your notice and, which you must be well aware could be multiplied almost a hundredfold, I have made no selections from cheap translations of the classics with their manifold obscenties—in a single epigram of Martial's greater impurity is to be found than in M. Zola's twenty novels—nor from popular versions of foreign authors, whose indecency surpasses anything contained in the English versions of 'Nana' and 'The Soil,' and who, unlike M. Zola, exhibit no moral tendency whatever in their writings. The temperance cause never before found so potential an advocate as M. Zola proved himself to be in 'The Assommoir.' Is life as it really exists—with the vice and degradation current among the lower classes, and the greed, the selfishness, and the veiled sensuality prevalent in the classes above—to be in future ignored by the novelist who, in the case of M. Zola, really holds the historian's pen? This certainly was not the law in the days of Defoe, Swift, and Fielding, and it needed a canting age, that can gloss over the filthiest divorce cases, while pretending to be shocked at M. Zola's bluntness.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

LORD HARTINGTON ON LIBERAL DISSENT.

At a demonstration of Liberal Dissentients held three weeks ago in Inverness, Lord Hartington addressed a crowded meeting composed of delegates from all parts of Scotland. The Right Hon'ble gentleman in the course of an exhaustive speech said:—

I will say that those gentlemen, whom we call Dissentient Liberals, are the people upon whom rests for the great wrong of Ireland a greater responsibility than rests upon the Tories behind the Government, or even the Government themselves." In these words there was an implied charge, if not of treachery, at all events, of something which was a departure from fair play and fair dealing in the insinuation that the Liberal Unionists, who were the strongest supporters of the Government, sat upon the same benches, or in the immediate neighbourhood, as Mr. Gladstone or his supporters. It was now worth while to answer this charge. The simple explanation was that the physical arrangements of the House of Commons were not extremely convenient. There was not room to accomodate in the House of Commons the whole of the members of that assembly. There were only two benches which were reserved—the benches for the Government and the benches for Privy Councillors not members of the Government. Upon the latter bench his friends Mr. Chamberlain—(cheers and hisses)—Sir Henry James—(cheers and hisses)—Mr. Bright—(cheers and hisses)—Mr. Heneage, and himself—(cheers and hisses)—who were all Privy Councillors and not members of the Government, had as good a right to sit as Mr. Gladstone himself. (Cheers.) Naturally their friends like Mr. Finlay and others who were present there to-night wished to sit, as was the custom in the House of Commons, in the immediate neighbourhood of those whom they supported, and they who sat upon the front bench, or those who sat in their immediate neighbourhood, were not conscious that they had done anything to forfeit their claim to sit in that part of the House of Commons.

A DISCLAIMER.

They denied that they had ceased to be members of the Liberal party. They denied that they had deserted the Liberal party, and they asserted that they had just as good a right to say that the Liberal party had deserted them; and until the party could prove some charge of treachery or disloyalty to the Liberal party on the part of the Liberal Unionists, the latter would continue to sit where they had a right to sit, and to exercise the privileges which they possessed under the rules of Parliament to the same extent as any other members of that House. (Cheers.) Not long ago Lord Rosebery spoke in Inverness and indulged in animated comment upon the conduct of the Liberal Unionists, and expressed great curiosity to know what the exact points of difference were between Liberal Unionists and Conservatives. If any Liberals had great curiosity to know this, all they had to do was to cast their memory back to what their own opinions were, two years and a half ago, about Ireland, about Mr. Parnell, and about political questions generally; they would then know precisely what Liberal Unionist opinions upon these subjects were. The opinions which the Liberals avowed then were the opinions which the Liberal Unionists still avowed. (Cheers.)

A RIGHT TO CHANGE.

He did not deny the right of these Liberals to change their opinions, but he denied their right to taunt Liberal Unionists and to express wonder that they also had not been able to change with quite so much agility. No one would impute blame to the weathercock—(laughter)—because it changed with every wind that blew, but it would be rather a strong measure for the weathercock to blame the fixed points of the compass because they did not change their positions with equal alacrity. (Renewed laughter.) If the change was not in the Liberal Unionists it must be in the Conservative party. If there had been some change there, if the Conservatives had seen the necessity of changing somewhat with the times, if they had seen the policy of abandoning some of their ancient prejudices and of adopting their policy more in accordance with the advancing wants and necessities of the country, and if the Liberal alliance had induced them to make that advance, the country was not a loser, but, on the country a gainer. (Cheers)

The truth of this had been seen in the present session. One measure had been passed to reduce the National Debt, and consequently the financial burdens of the people. By another measure, though not a complete reform, they had extended municipal institutions and popular rights by a great stop in decentralisation. He would not boast of the present session, but more work had been done by means of the alliance of Conservatives and Unionists than in many recent sessions. (Hear, hear.)

SCOTCH HOME RULE.

Lord Rosebury had spoken of Scoth Home Rule. He (Lord Hartington) did not know the precise nature of this demand or how far it was made by any considerable portion of the Scotch people, or how far that portion of the people who made the demand represented the intelligence or political power of the country. But he knew that in Scotland as in England there existed a demand for better self-government and an extension of popular rights in local affairs, and an impatience of the necessity of going to London for private Bill legislation. Parliament might and was ready to deal with these matters, and he agreed with what Lord Rosebury said upon them, but he disagreed with him when he said that the case of Home Rule for Ireland might be considered altogether apart from the case of Scotland or of Wales. He believed that if they gave an impulse to the principle of disintegration by granting Home Rule in Scotland and Wales, the same causes which had operated in Ireland would be put into operation there.

FULL SCOPE FOR ABILITY AND AMBITION.

In Scotland as in Ireland they would have a large number of able, intelligent, ambitious men, who did not find under our existing system what they considered adequate scope for their abilities and ambition, and who would hope to find in a Scotch Parliament or under a Scottish Government, a more ample field for their abilities and talents. He believed that in Scotland also it would not be found impossible to excite the same passion for other people's property by preaching the doctrine of plunder, and that large sections of the Scottish, as of the Irish people would be found expecting to obtain from a measure of Home Rule the same benefits as Home Rule was expected to bring to them in Ireland. We had no right to make that change in Ireland unless we were prepared to face the problem of what the Constitutional consequences would be when we had converted the Imperial Government of this country into a federal system. The Imperial Parliament under a federal system would have new duties and functions, and would probably require a new Constitution. He altogether objected to taking the first step in such a process as this, which must have momentous consequences that no one could foresee, without, at all events, facing the problem of what we were going to do after it had been carried out to its legitimate conclusion, and the present Imperial Government had been converted into a federal system. (Cheers.)

REFORM INCUMBENT.

No doubt it was the duty of Parliament from time to time to reform the Constitution, but it was a much greater duty to preserve the Constitution from the attacks of men who would sap and undermine the very foundations of that Constitution. (Cheers.) The Liberal Unionists had had to ask themselves how they could redeem their pledges to their constituents. There could only be one answer—by supporting the Unionist Government, even if it were Conservative, and by firmly resolving that the party should not return to power which was pledged to the principles of the Bills of 1886. (Cheers and hisses.) Under these circumstances they had no difficulty in dealing with the traps and snares set for them, whether they took the form or blandishments and smooth language or menaces and threats. It did not matter whether the trap was baited with disestablishment, financial reform, temperance reform, land reform, or with whatever else. They recognised the importance of all these questions, and were quite ready to deal with them when the circumstances of the time permitted; but they recognised and believed that they were all of minor importance to that upon which they had given their solemn pledge to the country. (Cheers and hisses.) So long as the party to which they were opposed was pledged to the principles which inspired the Bills of 1886, so long as they refused to say how far they adhered to those principles, or how far they were prepared to abandon them, there was nothing they could place before the Liberal Unionists which would induce the latter to assist in returning them to power. (Cheers.) After a reference to personal abuse of Mr. Chamberlain because he would not place his political conscience in Mr. Gladstone's keeping, Lord Hartington expressed the opinion that the Gladstonian alliance with the Parnellite party had made a reunion of the two sections of the Liberal party impossible. (Cheers.)—A vote of confidence in the Government policy closed the proceedings.

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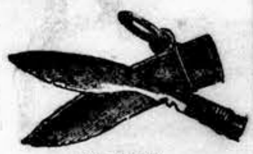

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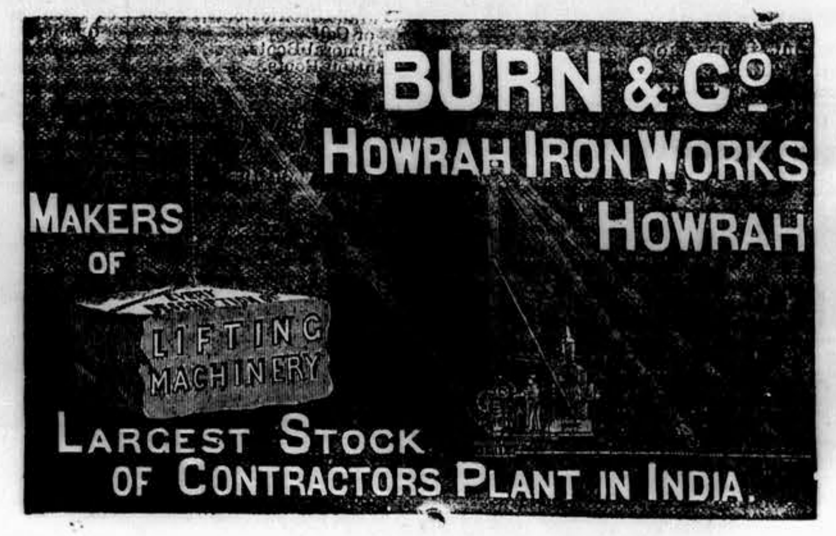

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COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

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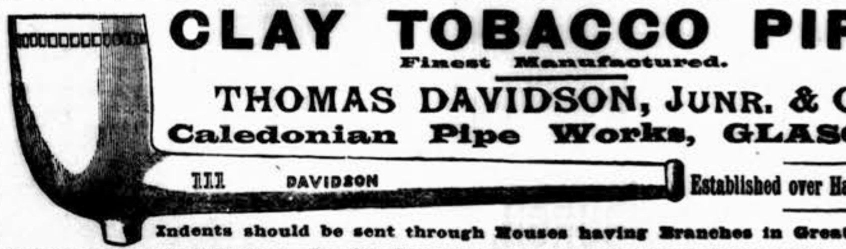

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H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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